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ABSTRACT

This document is the final report of a study of Black, unmarried adolescent fathers designed to identify and describe quantitatively the difficulties they faced and their problem solving methods. The data were secured through a nonprobability sample of 20 Black, unwed fathers in Tulsa, Oklahoma, 27 fathers in Chicago, Illinois, and 48 fathers and 50 non-fathers in Columbus, Ohio. The major problems faced by the study population were found to relate to financial responsibility, parenting skills, completing their education, and getting along with the unwed mother and her parents. The young fathers most often sought help from their families with these problems, especially from their mothers. Based on the findings in the report, it is recommended that more parenting agencies for adolescents provide services for young, unmarried fathers. These males need assertive outreach programs, which should also extend to their male friends and to the families of the young parents. (CG)

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A Comparative Analysis of Three Select Populations of Black Unmarried Adolescent Fathers

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VOLUME II

FINAL REPORT
by
Leo E. Hendricks, Ph.D.

Mental Health Research and Development Center
Institute for Urban Affairs and Research
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

A Comparative Analysis of Three Select Populations of Black Unmarried Adolescent Fathers

Volume II

Final Report

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Mental Health Research and Development Center

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Howard University

Washington, D.C.

August, 1982

ABSTRACT

An exploratory study, involving three (3) limited populations of Black unmarried adolescent fathers, was carried out to identify and describe quantitatively problems they faced and their methods for handling them. Additional aims of the investigation were to identify and describe: (1) the sexual knowledge, attitudes, and practices of the subjects; (2) the attitudes of the young fathers toward fatherhood; (3) the relationship between of the young fathers and the mothers of their first child; and (4) the ways that unwed Black adolescent fathers differ from unwed Black adolescent non-fathers.

The data for this study were secured through a nonprobability sample of twenty (20) fathers in Tulsa, Oklahoma, twenty-seven (27) fathers in Chicago, Illinois, and from forty-eight (48) fathers as well as fifty (50) non-fathers in Columbus, Ohio. Data were collected from subjects in face-to-face interviews through the use of an interview schedule. Descriptive, chi-square, and discriminant function analyses were used to identify and describe trends in the data.

Major problems faced by the unmarried adolescent fathers in this study related to the following:

- Financial responsibilities
- Parenting skills
- Completing their education
- Getting along with the unwed mother and her parents.

Most often, the young fathers sought help with these problems from their families. The family member most frequently sought for

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help with a problem was the young father's mother. Based upon these and other findings included in this report, it was recommended that more parenting agencies for adolescents provide services for young unmarried fathers. What is needed to get young fathers involved, it seems, is assertive outreach. In addition to reaching out to young fathers, an agency's outreach program must extend to their male friends and to the families of the young parents.

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Introduction and Statement of the Problem

The available literature would suggest that little is known about unmarried Black adolescent fathers, and even less information is available on the problems they face and their methods for handling them. Virtually all of the literature cited with regard to adolescent unwed fatherhood refers mainly to Caucasians (for example, Vincent, 1960; Pannor, 1971; Robbins and Lynn, 1973; Card and Wise, 1978). This is curious since a disproportionate number of teenage pregnancies involve young Black women (Ventura, 1977; Zelnik et al., 1979). Therefore, it seemed appropriate to carry out an exploratory study to identify and describe problems encountered by a limited population of unmarried Black adolescent fathers and ways in which they coped with their problems.

Overall Objective

The overall objective of this research is to document information that will be useful in the reduction or prevention of initial and repeated unwed Black adolescent paternity.

Specific Aims

The specific aims of this study are to identify and describe quantitatively the following:

1. problems faced by unwed Black adolescent fathers;
2. ways that unwed Black adolescent fathers cope with their problems;
3. sexual knowledge, attitudes, and practices of unwed Black adolescent fathers;

4. attitudes of the young fathers toward fatherhood;

5. relationship between the young fathers and the mothers of their children; and the

6. ways that unwed Black adolescent fathers differ from unwed Black adolescent non-fathers.

Definitions of Key Terms

The following are definitions of the key terms relevant to this investigation:

1. Adolescent means a person whose age is between the onset of puberty and 21-years-old.

2. Adolescent father means a father or a father-to-be under the age of 21 years.

3. Adolescent non-father means a male adolescent who is not a father or a father-to-be under the age of 21 years.

Background of the Study

In particular, the interest for conducting this study arose from the need to document information on the sexual development, attitudes, and behaviors of Black adolescent males (Chilman, 1978). More broadly, stimulation for this research developed from the knowledge that few studies have been carried out on unmarried fathers. This point is highlighted by the following observations:

> "Unmarried fathers are, so to say, half the biological cause of illegitimacy, yet the ratio of studies to them of studies of unwed mothers is approximately one to 25."
> Source: Vincent (1960), p. 40.

> "Face-to-face research with the unwed father . . . is practically nonexistent."
> Source: Pannor (1971), p. 466.

> "Unwed fathers have not received the thorough attention social scientists have given unwed mothers. . . ."
> Source: Robbins and Lynn (1973), p. 334.

"The adolescent male, for the most part, has been ignored.... Few data are available on his sexual and contraceptive knowledge, attitudes, and practices."
Source: Finkel and Finkel (1975), p. 256.

"Unwed fathers are shadowy figures in sociological literature."
Source: Pfuhl (1978), p. 133.

Another important reason for conducting the present research is that it has long been recognized that agencies serving unwed mothers have not given enough attention to unmarried fathers (for example, Young, 1954; Bernstein, 1971; Pannor and Evans, 1975). Scales (1977) has pointed out that agencies and institutions serving family planning needs systematically devalue the male role and exclude male participation. Judging from earlier reports in the literature, however, the situation has been changing (Bernstein, 1971; Kreech, 1974).

Some questions about unmarried fathers to which answers are sought are as follows: Do unwed fathers have special traits or needs that predispose them to unmarried parenthood? What is an appropriate role for an agency in relation to an unmarried father? How can an agency involve him in its planning for the mother and the child? Despite these important questions, only a handful of studies concerning the unmarried father have been conducted.

Review of Literature Pertaining to the Present Study

The studies reviewed here concern, either directly or indirectly, factors that pertain to unwed fatherhood. The research focus of the studies covered ranges from an examination of the age and educational characteristics of unmarried fathers to the investigation of the hypothesis that there is generation

recidivism in illegitimacy between parents and sons and that unwed fathers differ from unwed non-fathers in certain attitudes. This literature review is not intended to be exhaustive; however, care was exercised to include different kinds of studies to illustrate the variety of research previously undertaken and to present a generous sample of results obtained.

Vincent (1960) was among the first to conduct a study on unwed fathers. In a cross-sectional investigation, he examined the label of "sexual exploiter" as ascribed to the unwed father, and the characteristics of the unmarried father and mother pair--this study objective will be the concern here. Through a nonprobability sample, age and educational differences between 201 white father-mother pairs were examined and interpreted as approximating age and educational differences between white husband-wife pairs in the general population. Data on the study subjects were obtained from three (3) sources in Alameda County, California: the Salvation Army Maternity Home, the Alameda County Hospital, and physicians' private practice. It was found that thirty-eight (38) percent of the fathers (or 77) had completed twelve (12) or more years of school. The notion that unmarried fathers were much older and much better educated than were the females they impregnated was not supported by the data. Furthermore, it was found that the majority of the unwed fathers were within three (3) years of the age of the unwed mother they impregnated. Although the investigator controlled for race, these findings were based upon data that did not make a distinction between the adolescent and the adult unwed father. More

importantly, these findings were based upon data that were not obtained directly from the unmarried fathers.

Unlike Vincent (1960), Pannor (1971) carried out a cross-sectional study in which a non-random sample of ninety-six (96) unwed fathers were interviewed face-to-face at Vista Del Mar Childcare Service Agency in Los Angeles, California. Subjects for the investigation ranged in age from fifteen (15) to fifty-two (52) years; twenty eight (28) percent (or 27) of the unwed fathers were 19-years-old or less. Approximately ten (10) percent of the study population were Black.

A principal objective of the study conducted by Pannor (1971) was to determine the social and psychological profile of the unmarried father--who he is, what he is like, and what kinds of problems he has. Study instruments used to achieve this objective were as follows: (1) the California Psychological Inventory, which focuses on skills and attitudes necessary for social functioning; (2) attitudinal scales designed to measure personal disjunctions and the degree to which individuals regard typical behavior as deviant; and (3) reports of behavior and attitudes as supplied by casework and clientele. The salient conclusions reported by the author include the following:

1. A large proportion of the unwed fathers were within four (4) years of the age of the unwed mother with whom they were involved.

2. Sixty-eight (68) percent of the unmarried fathers had at least a high school education.

3. Within defined limits--schooling, work habits, and delinquency patterns--the unwed father functions adequately in a controlled society. The image of the unwed father ap following a pattern of delinquency was not borne out in this study.

4. The unmarried father lacks the ability to engage in mature relationships with others, as indicated by his relationship with his unmarried partner.

5. The unmarried father has not established a strong masculine identity.

Even though these conclusions were based upon face-to-face interviews with unwed fathers, it should be kept in mind that the investigator did not control for either race or whether the unmarried father was an adult or an adolescent.

More recently, Elster and Panzarine (1980) carried out a pilot study to investigate the emotional and health educational needs of unwed, expectant teenaged fathers in the Rochester Adolescent Maternity Project (RAMP). This investigation involved a convenience sample of sixteen (16) unwed expectant adolescent fathers who ranged in age from fifteen (15) to nineteen (19) years. The mean age of the participants was 17.4 years; the racial distribution was ten (10) Black, five (5) white, and one (1) subject who was not identified. Most of the fathers came from lower socioeconomic backgrounds. The study subjects, who were offered a $25.00 incentive for their participation, were interviewed by either a male or a female interviewer. The authors found that:

1. There was a need in RAMP for expanded counseling services to include the teenaged male partners.

2. Forty-three (43) percent of the teenagers had difficulty in coping with the pregnancy.

3. There was high interest among the expectant fathers to learn more regarding childbirth and children.

4. The teenagers' knowledge of reproductive physiology indicated they could benefit from education in this area.

Because the number of prospective fathers who participated was small and the subjects were not randomly selected, the authors implied that their results should be observed with caution.

On a different concern from the previous studies reviewed here, Pfuhl (1978) examined in a cross-sectional study several sociological factors influencing the labeling process as it applied to a group of 140 unwed fathers who had been selected via a newspaper ad. Factors investigated included the following: a lack of sense of moral trespass, visibility, and social distance. Among the information collected from the respondents were biographical data, responses to several attitude scales, information on specific aspects of the relationship between the unwed father and the mother of his child, and his perception of the impact of the situation on his life.

Slightly over ninety-two (92) percent of the subjects were white; twelve (12) cases involved Mexican-American men; three (3) cases involved Orientals; and one (1) case involved a Black male. The median age of the subjects was between twenty (20) and twenty-four (24) years, with the mean age at the time of pregnancy being twenty-two (22) years. With respect to education, eighty-nine (89) percent of the subjects had completed twelve (12) or more years of school.

The author found that the respondents acknowledged their behavior as being rule-violating and the pregnancies as "uncommon events," and yet they lacked a sense of self as deviant and they avoided being formally identified as deviant. This finding may relate to the fact that almost half of the subjects (44.9 percent) reported no religious preference. The author noted, however, that

this situation may be accounted for in terms of the double standard of morality, the contextual basis of morality, and other conditions affecting a sense of moral trespass, visibility and information control, and social distance. It should be pointed out that Pfuhl (1978), like Pannor (1971), did not control for either race or whether the unwed father was an adult or an adolescent.

With regard to the role of the unmarried father, Sauber (1966), in a cross-sectional study, interviewed 262 unwed mothers on their contacts with, and relationship to, the putative fathers, as well as about some of the fathers' characteristics. The unwed mothers were chosen from a purposive sample of twelve (12) hospitals in New York City, and were interviewed during their hospital confinement.

The author reported that the unmarried fathers were, on the average, somewhat older than were the unwed mothers; the median age for the fathers was 23.1 years and for the mothers, 19.8 years. The age of the putative father appeared to have been associated with continuance of contact with the unwed mothers. For example, a fourth of the men aged thirty (30) years or older had not been seen by the mother since the pregnancy period, a situation that was true for only fourteen (14) percent of the men under twenty (20) years. About two-thirds of the men aged 20 to 24 years and 25 to 29 years were still seeing the mother eighteen (18) months after the birth of the baby, compared with fifty-three (53) percent of the men under twenty (20) years and forty-three (43) percent of those thirty (30) years or older.

Overall, the white women studied had slightly shorter periods of association with the putative father prior to their hospital confinement than did the Black or Puerto Rican women. The longer the unwed mother had known the putative father before the child's birth, the more likely she was to remain in touch with him thereafter. Moreover, the author found that the father's own employment status was a key factor in his role as a source of financial support for the child; employment was usually associated with a contribution toward the child's support and unemployment with a lack of contributions. While Sauber (1966) did control for race in one instance, she failed to control for the adolescence of the unwed father. She pointed out, however, that a full understanding of unmarried fathers would require a systematic interview directly with them.

Pauker (1971) conducted a cross-sectional study--one of the few to employ a control group--in which he compared the personality test results from the MMPI of ninety-four (94) ninth-grade males reported to have fathered children out-of-wedlock with the test results of ninty-four (94) ninth-grade males who were not unwed fathers. The study subjects and controls were selected through a non-random sample. The control group was matched with the unwed fathers for age, socioeconomic status, and school attended. The author concluded that the unwed fathers were much more similar to their controls than they were different. With regard to these findings, there was no evidence that the author controlled for race; he did, however, control for the adolescence of the unwed fathers.

Another study using a comparison group of unwed non-fathers was carried out by Robbins and Lynn (1973). Their cross-sectional study was designed to test the following hypotheses:

1. There is a generation recidivisim between parents and sons.

2. Unwed fathers and non-fathers differ in attitudes about (a) responsibilities to their children; (b) sexual behavior; (c) contraceptives; and (d) marriage.

Subjects of the investigation, twenty-two (22) unwed fathers and twenty-two (22) unwed non-fathers selected via a purposive sample, were wards of the California Youth Authority. Ages of the unwed fathers ranged from 16 to 21 years; thirteen (13) were considered white, three (3) Mexican-American and six (6) Black. The control group was selected by matching the unwed fathers in ethnic identification and age. The ages of the twenty-two (22) non-fathers ranged from 16 to 21 years; fourteen (14) were white, three (3) were Mexican-American, and five (5) were Black. The subjects were interviewed individually.

The authors reported that the results supported their hypothesis that there is a generation recidivism in illegitimacy, that is, more unwed fathers than non-fathers were illegitimate; more siblings of unwed fathers have illegimate children than do siblings of non-fathers. In addition, it was reported that, with one exception, the results also supported the investigators' second hypothesis that unwed fathers and non-fathers differ in certain attitudes. For example, more unwed fathers than non-fathers approved of their own children becoming unwed parents and of extra-marital sex, and disapproved of the use of contraceptives.

None of the seven (7) studies reviewed above is entirely persuasive. Taken together, however, they are more revealing. For example, they provide strong evidence on how little is known about non-white unmarried fathers. Obviously, it would have been more desirable if these varied outcomes and approaches had been used on the same as well as different populations, or if different study designs had been used to investigate the same outcomes, or if more of the studies had controlled for race and adolescence.

Methods of Procedure

The research design employed to achieve the stated aims of this investigation is known as the static-group comparison design (Campbell and Stanley, 1966). This pre-experimental design is one in which a group which has experienced X (for example, unwed adolescent fathers) is compared with one that has not (for example, single adolescent non-fathers), for the purpose of establishing the effect of X. This design was selected because knowledge of unmarried adolescent fathers, particularly that pertaining to the various ethnic groups (e.g., Blacks), has not been well described previously. Until there is a systematic body of knowledge concerning young fathers (especially the problems they face and the ways in which they cope with them), and some of the more important variables that influence unwed Black adolescent fatherhood, it would seem to be premature to design an experimental study.

Sampling Procedure

To obtain information necessary to achieve the stated aims, data were secured through two (2) nonprobability samples of unmarried Black adolescent fathers residing in Tulsa, Oklahoma (N = 20) and in Chicago, Illinois (N = 27); and through a nonprobability sample of forty-eight (48) unwed Black adolescent fathers and fifty (50) unwed Black adolescent non-fathers. It must be noted, however, that data obtained through a nonprobability sample are of limited use due to the difficulty of generalizing the data to a larger target population. Basically, a nonprobability sample is not a sample at all, but could be regarded as a select population from which no statistical generalization to a large population can be made.

Study Population

The study population was identified with the help of the social service staff of the Margaret Hudson Program (MHP) in Tulsa, the Arts of Living Institute in Chicago, and the Bethune Center for Unwed Parents in Columbus. Also, the investigator was assisted in the identification and selection of the young fathers by the unwed teenage mothers who were registered with these agencies at the time the study took place.

The Margaret Hudson Program (MHP) is a comprehensive service project for school-aged parents that started in September, 1969, in Tulsa. The services provided by MHP include the following:

1. alternative school at the appropriate grade level;
2. nurse counseling and health education;
3. psychosocial counseling;

4. vocational guidance;

5. parenting education with a laboratory licensed for the care of twelve (12) infants;

6. follow-up social work for approximately two (2) years after delivery;

7. counseling for family members and young fathers; and

8. health education outreach to the youth of the community.

The Arts of Living Institute is a program of the Catholic Charities, of Chicago, in cooperation with the Chicago Board of Health and the Chicago Board of Education. These three agencies provide non-residential comprehensive health, educational, and social services for the pregnant adolescent, her family, the father, and her baby. More specifically, the services provided by the Institute include the following:

1. alternative school at the appropriate grade level;

2. nursing, counseling, and health education;

3. psychosocial counseling;

4. vocational guidance;

5. parenting education;

6. follow-up social work;

7. counseling for young fathers.

The Bethune Center was established on July 1, 1970 to provide a full range of services to unwed parents and to assure the continued formal education of pregnant adolescent students in the Columbus School System. The services provided by the Bethune Center for Unwed Parents include the following:

1. alternative school at the appropriate grade level;

2. comprehensive social services;

3. health services;
4. outreach services;
5. Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) program;
6. Daycare;
7. Legal services; and
8. volunteers.

Limitations were defined for the subjects prior to their selection for inclusion in the current study. An unmarried adolescent father was determined to be an adolescent male who was a father or father-to-be under the age of twenty-one (21) years. No limitations were placed on the number of children the young man may have fathered, although the questionnaire for the proposed investigation was designed with the first child, fathered by the adolescent father in mind. In addition to the above eligibility requirements, the study subjects were required to be residents of either Tulsa, Chicago, or Columbus.

An unwed adolescent non-father was determined to be a male adolescent who is not a father or father-to-be under the age of twenty-one (21) years. The non-fathers in this study were matched with the Columbus fathers for race, and as closely as possible, for age, and geographical location. It should be pointed out that it was not known whether the girlfriend of the males comprising the non-father sample had conceived but had had an abortion or miscarriage.

Each of the 145 subjects who participated in this investigation was paid for his participation. Those subjects who participated in Chicago were paid $5.00; and those subjects who participated in both Columbus and Tulsa were paid $10.00.

Data To Be Collected

Data were collected from the subjects through the use of an interview schedule (see Appendix A). Age, family size, educational status, employment status, and religiosity were among the social and demographic information collected from the study population. Open and closed-ended questions were used to obtain information from the unwed adolescent fathers concerning their sexual knowledge, attitudes, and practices, their attitude toward fatherhood, and their relationship with the mothers of their first child. With the exception of the information regarding the fathers' attitudes toward fatherhood and the unmarried mother, the same information was obtained from the unwed adolescent non-father of Columbus. Open-ended questions were utilized to enrich the understanding of the problems faced by both fathers and the non-fathers in this study. Additionally, and for the Columbus sample only, closed-ended questions were used to obtain information, from both the fathers and non-fathers, concerning their positive well being. Data were collected from all respondents in a private, face-to-face, structured personal interview.

A critical point in this investigation was the initial approach to the unmarried adolescent fathers and the non-fathers. The subjects were contacted in one of three (3) ways: by telephone, by word-of-mouth, and by personal contact from the principal investigator and from the social service staff of either the Margaret Hudson Program, the Arts of Living Institute, or the Bethune Center for Unwed Parents, as appropriate. As the subjects were contacted and their voluntary consent to participate in the

present study secured (see consent form in Appendix A), appointments for structured interviews were scheduled at their convenience. As indicated earlier, the approach to the unmarried adolescent fathers and non-fathers was always by personal interview, during which time they were read a standard set of questions. All interviewing was done by adult Black males.

Summary of Analysis of the Data

Prior to performing any analysis of the data collected from the unmarried adolescent fathers, the interview schedules completed by the interviewers were edited by the principal investigator and the field supervisor assigned to the study. The purpose of the editing was to amend any recording errors and to delete data that were obviously erroneous. Toward this end, each interview schedule was thoroughly reviewed by the editors (that is, to insure that 100 percent was obtained on each item). When it was discovered that a respondent had left an item blank, the adolescent father in question was contacted for completion of the omitted item. If for some reason the respondent failed to complete the item, then it was declared missing data. No adjustments were made for the missing data items. Once the interview schedules were edited, they were turned over to a data analysis assistant for coding. The data from the interview schedules were then keypunched onto cards, verified, and tabulated through the use of the computer facilities at Howard University in Washington, D.C.

Description of Data Analysis Methods

Both descriptive and dichotomous analyses were used to achieve the study aims. The first data analysis task was to determine the distributional characteristics of each key variable identified for the present study. In addition, the data were summarized in tabular form. When appropriate, a significance test will be used to summarize the relationship depicted in the various tables in the results section of this report. No attempt was made to generalize the results of this investigation (based upon the various computed statistics) to other populations of Black unwed adolescent fathers because the study population was not selected randomly.

The investigator chose to use descriptive statistics in the study because these statistics are appropriate in non-experimental studies in which the researcher describes a sample without generalizing the findings beyond the sample. Clearly, then, an important limitation of descriptive statistics is that they are not designed for drawing inferences from a sample to a larger population. Since the intention here was not to generalize to a larger population, it seemed more promising to organize the collected data in a descriptive manner to make manifest possible relationships, proportions, trends, or tendencies, that is, to reveal the nature of the information that has been gathered on a sample of Black unwed adolescent fathers and non-fathers.

The reasons for using dichotomous analyses in the current investigation were to identify and describe trends in the data as accurately as possible, and to suggest hypotheses for future testing or research priorities. It is noted that dichotomous

analyses have relative strengths and weaknesses. Among the more important advantages of dichotomous analyses is that they allow one to make elementary comparisons within narrow ranges of a confounder so as to reduce the confoundedness. On the other hand, dichotomous categories without distinguishing gradations lack sensitivity.

In addition to the above, discriminant analysis will be used to study the differences between the fathers and non-fathers of Columbus. The procedures collectively known as discriminant analysis allow an investigator to study the differences between two (2) or more groups of objects with respect to several variables simultaneously, determining whether meaningful differences exist between the groups, and identifying the discriminating power of each variable. Moreover, these methods allow the researcher to combine the variables into mathematical equations suitable for predicting the most likely group membership (Klecka, 1980).

Results

The results of this research are presented in five (5) sections: Section I concentrates on the unmarried adolescent fathers of this study in terms of who they are, what they are like, what kinds of problems they have, and the ways in which they cope with their problems. Section II involves an examination of the study subjects' sexual knowledge, attitudes, and practices. In Section III, questions relating to the respondents' attitude toward fatherhood are examined. In Section IV, the relationship of the unwed adolescent fathers and the mothers of their first

child are discussed. And, in Section V, the differences between the Columbus fathers and their controls are studied. In the first four (4) sections, the format of the presentation of the results will be a separate analysis of the data obtained from the fathers in Tulsa, Chicago, and Columbus. Following these separate analyses, a comparative analysis will be presented to denote differences and similarities between the three (3) populations of unmarried adolescent fathers. It should be pointed out that, throughout the presentation that follows, all statistical procedures were used solely as tools to describe the various relationships being investigated as they apply to the subjects under study.

SECTION I

Measurement and Analysis of The Unwed Adolescent Father: Who He Is, What He Is Like, What Kinds of Problems He Has, And The Ways He Copes With Them

1.1 Who He Is: The Tulsa Sample

With regard to who he is, the unmarried adolescent fathers of Tulsa present an interesting mixture of socio-demographic characteristics (see Tables 1.1 and 1.2). For example, their mean age at the time of their first sexual intercourse with a girl was 12.8 years and they became fathers for the first time at age 17.8 years on the average. Further, these young fathers were likely to come from families with at least five (5) children--in fact, sixty (60) percent of the unwed adolescent fathers were members of families with five (5) or more children. Despite being from such large families, these adolescent fathers were likely to come from families where their father was present in the home (65 percent).

Even so, there was a hint of a family trend toward unwed parenthood--forty (40) percent of these young fathers had sisters who were unwed mothers and thirty-five (35) of the percent fathers had brothers who were also unwed fathers. Twenty-five (25) percent of the subjects themselves were born out-of-wedlock. Also, a majority of these fathers (60 percent) were not likely to be active church members. Most were employed (60 percent), and the majority of the unmarried adolescent fathers (75 percent) had completed twelve (12) or more years of school.

TABLE 1.1

Select Study Characteristics Of The Twenty Unwed Adolescent Fathers Of Tulsa With Select Descriptive Statistics

Characteristic	Descriptive Statistics		
	Median	Mean	S.D.[d]
Family Size[a]	5.0	5.0	3.7
Age of Unwed Father at First[b] Sexual Intercourse With a Girl	13.2	12.8	2.4
Age of Unwed Father at Birth[c] of His First Child	18.0	17.8	1.4

[a]Family size as used here refers to the number of children in the family of origin of the unwed adolescent father.

[b]Age at first intercourse with a girl ranged from eight (8) to sixteen (16) years.

[c]Age at birth of first child ranged from fifteen (15) to twenty (20) years.

[d]Standard Deviation.

TABLE 1.2

Percent Distribution Of Select Socio-Demographic Traits of The Twenty Unwed Adolescent Fathers Of Tulsa

Traits	N	%
Years of School Completed		
12	5	25
12	15	75
Employment Status		
Employed	12	60
Not Employed	8	40
Presence of Father In Home		
Present	13	65
Not Present	7	35
Active Church Member		
Yes	8	40
No	12	60
Sisters Who Are Unwed Mothers		
Yes	8	40
No	12	60
Brothers Who Are Unwed Fathers		
Yes	7	35
No	13	65

1.2 Who He Is: The Chicago Sample

Similarly, with regard to who he is, the unmarried adolescent fathers of Chicago present an interesting mixture of socio-demographic characteristics as well (see Table 1.3 and 1.4). For example, their mean age at the time of their first sexual intercourse with a girl was 11.8 years and they became fathers for the

TABLE 1.3

Select Study Characteristics of The Twenty-Seven Unwed Adolescent Fathers of Chicago With Select Descriptive Statistics

Characteristics	Descriptive Statistics		
	Median	Mean	S.D.[d]
Family Size[a]	5.0	5.9	2.9
Age of Unwed Father at First[b] Sexual Intercourse With a Girl	12.6	11.8	3.8
Age of Unwed Father at Birth[c] of His First Child	17.2	17.2	1.6

[a]Family size as used here refers to the number of children in the family of origin of the unwed adolescent father.

[b]Age at first intercourse with a girl ranged from three (3) to seventeen (17) years.

[c]Age at birth of first child ranged from fourteen (14) to twenty (20) years.

[d]Standard Deviation.

TABLE 1.4

Percent Distribution Of Select Socio-Demographic Traits Of The Twenty-Seven Unwed Adolescent Fathers Of Chicago

Traits	N	%
Years of School Completed		
<12	14	52
≥ 12	13	48
Employment Status		
Employed	7	26
Not Employed	20	74
Presence of Father In Home		
Present	15	56
Not Present	12	44
Active Church Member		
Yes	11	41
No	16	59
Sisters Who Are Unwed Mothers		
Yes	12	44
No	15	56
Brothers Who Are Unwed Fathers		
Yes	8	30
No	19	70

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first time at age 17.2 years on the average. Furthermore, these young fathers were likely to come from families with at least four (4) children--in fact, 59 percent of the unwed adolescent fathers were members of families with five (5) or more children. Even so, these adolescent fathers were likely to come from families where their father was present in the home (56 percent). Also, there was a hint of family trend toward unwed parenthood, as 44 percent of these young fathers had sisters who were unwed mothers and 30 percent% of these young fathers had brothers who were unwed fathers. Twenty-two (22) percent of the subjects themselves were born out of wedlock; and five (5) subjects were in doubt as to whether they were born in or out of wedlock. In addition, a majority of these fathers (59 percent) were not likely to be active church members. Moreover, most were unemployed (74 percent) and the majority of the unmarried adolescent fathers had not completed twelve (12) or more years of school.

1.3 Who He Is: The Columbus Sample

With regard to who he is, the unmarried adolescent fathers of Columbus present an interesting mixture of socio-demographic characteristics too (see Tables 1.5 and 1.6). For example, their mean age at the time of their first sexual intercourse with a girl was 11.4 years and they became fathers for the first time at age 16.5 years on the average. Further, these young fathers were likely to come from families with at least five (5) children--in fact, seventy-one (71) percent of the unwed adolescent fathers were members of families with five (5) or more children. Despite being from such large families, these adolescent fathers were likely to come from families where their father was present in the

TABLE 1.5

Select Study Characteristics Of The Forty-Eight Unwed Adolescent Fathers Of Columbus With Select Descriptive Statistics

Characteristic	Descriptive Statistics		
	Median	Mean	S.D.[d]
Family Size[a]	5.5	5.8	2.3
Age of Unwed Father[b] at First Sexual Intercourse With a Girl	12.1	11.8	3.1
Age of Unwed Father[c] at Birth of His First Child	16.8	16.6	1.6

[a]Family size as used here refers to the number of children in the family of origin of the unwed adolescent father.

[b]Age at first intercourse with a girl ranged from four (4) to seventeen (17) years.

[c]Age at birth of first child ranged from twelve (12) to twenty (20) years.

[d]Standard Deviation

TABLE 1.6

Percent Distribution Of Select Socio-Demographic Traits Of The Forty-Eight Unwed Adolescent Fathers Of Columbus

Traits	N	%
Years of School Completed		
< 12	31	65
≥ 12	17	35
Employment Status		
Employed	27	56
Not Employed	21	44
Presence of Father In Home		
Present	29	60
Not Present	19	40
Active Church Member		
Yes	11	23
No	37	77
Sisters Who Are Unwed Mothers		
Yes	25	52
No	23	48
Brothers Who Are Unwed Fathers		
Yes	17	35
No	31	65

home (60 percent). Even so, there was a hint of a family trend toward unwed parenthood--(52 percent) of these young fathers had sisters who were unwed mothers and thirty-five (35 percent) had brothers who were also unwed fathers. Twenty-seven (27 percent) of the subjects themselves were born out-of-wedlock; and four (4) subjects were in doubt as to whether they were born in or out-of-wedlock. Also, a majority of these fathers (77 percent) were not likely to be active church members. Most were employed (56 percent), and the majority of the unmarried adolescent fathers (65 percent) had not completed twelve (12) or more years of school.

1.4 Who He Is: A Comparative Analysis of The Tulsa, Chicago, and Columbus Samples

When comparisons were made among the three (3) samples of fathers, it will be observed from the data presented in Table 1.7 that they were more similar than they were different on the main socio-demographic variables chosen for this investigation. Nonetheless, important differences were found to exist among the fathers. For example, young fathers in Tulsa were more likely to be older at the birth (or conception) of their child than were the young fathers in Chicago or Columbus ($P = .001$). Also, young fathers of Tulsa were more likely to have completed twelve (12) or more years of school than were the young fathers of Chicago or Columbus ($P = .01$). Young fathers in both Tulsa and Columbus were more likely to be employed than were those in Chicago ($P = .02$).

TABLE 1.7

Percent Distribution Of Select Socio-Demographic Traits Of the Ninety-Five Adolescent Fathers By City Of Residence

TRAITS	TULSA N	TULSA %	CHICAGO N	CHICAGO %	COLUMBUS N	COLUMBUS %	P-VALUE[a]
Age at birth or conception of child							
≤ 17	7	35	17	63	38	79	.001
≥ 18	13	65	10	37	10	21	
Age of First Coital Experience With a Girl							
≤ 12	7	35	13	48	27	56	NS[b]
13-14	6	30	6	22	14	29	
15-17	7	35	8	30	7	15	
Family Size							
≤ 3	4	20	4	15	9	19	
4	4	20	7	26	5	10	NS
≥ 5	12	60	16	59	34	71	
Presence of Father In Home							
Present	13	65	15	56	29	60	NS
Not Present	7	35	12	44	19	40	
Sisters Who Are Unwed Mothers							
Yes	8	40	12	44	25	52	NS
No	12	60	15	66	23	48	
Brothers Who Are Unwed Fathers							
Yes	7	35	8	30	17	35	NS
No	13	65	19	70	31	65	
Years of School Completed							
< 12	5	25	14	52	31	65	.01
≥ 12	15	75	13	48	17	35	
Employment Status							
Employed	12	60	7	26	27	56	.02
Not Employed	8	40	20	74	21	44	
Active Church Member							
Yes	8	40	11	41	11	23	NS
No	12	60	16	59	37	77	

[a] P-value calculated by the chi-square statistic.

[b] Not statistically significant.

1.5 What He Is Like: The Tulsa Sample

The findings pertaining to what the unwed adolescent fathers of Tulsa were like were mixed and contradictory. For example, most of the fathers (70 percent) reported that they were closer to their mothers when they were growing up and eighty (80) percent replied that their relations with their family were happy. Moreover, ninety (90) percent of the fathers indicated that they got a lot of fun out of life. Even more striking were the findings that suggested that these fathers felt that their destiny was controlled not by chance, fate, or other people, but by themselves (see Table 1.8). Despite these findings, a majority of the young fathers--sixty (60) percent--stated that they felt useless at times. Additionally, eighty (80) percent indicated that, when they were growing up, they felt that they would have liked to move away from home. These negatives notwithstanding, most of these unmarried adolescent fathers either liked school somewhat (35 percent) or liked school very much (60 percent); and, eighty-five (85) percent said they got along with their teachers at school.

1.6 What He Is Like: The Chicago Sample

Not unlike the findings regarding the Tulsa sample, the findings pertaining to what the unwed adolescent fathers of Chicago were like were also mixed and contradictory. For example, most of the fathers (74 percent) reported that they were closer to their mothers when they were growing up and eighty-one (81) percent replied that their relations with their family were happy. Moreover, ninety-two (92) percent of the fathers indicated that they got a lot of fun out of life. Even more striking were the findings

that suggested that these fathers felt that their destiny was controlled not by chance, fate, or other.

TABLE 1.8

Measurement Of Internal And External Locus Of Control Of The Twenty Unwed Adolescent Fathers Of Tulsa

INTERNAL LOCUS OF CONTROL		
Do you feel that what happens to you is your own doing?		
	N	%
Yes	16	80
No	4	20
When you make plans, do you feel that you're almost certain that you can make them work?		
	N	%
Yes	17	85
No	3	15
EXTERNAL LOCUS OF CONTROL		
Do you feel that you can do very little to change your life?		
	N	%
Yes	5	25
No	15	75
Do you feel that it is mostly luck if one succeeds or gets ahead?		
	N	%
Yes	2	10
No	18	90

people, but by themselves (see Table 1.9). Despite these findings, a majority of the young fathers (52 percent) stated that they felt useless at times. Additionally, a sizeable majority (74 percent) indicated that, when they were growing up, they felt that they would have liked to move away from home. These negatives notwithstanding, most of these unmarried adolescent fathers either liked school somewhat (41 percent) or liked school very much (30 percent); and, seventy (70 percent) percent said they got along with their teachers at school.

1.7 What He Is Like: The Columbus Sample

The findings pertaining to what the unwed adolescent fathers of Columbus were like were mixed and contradictory as well. For example, most of the fathers (81 percent) reported that they were closer to their mothers when they were growing up and seventy-three (73) percent replied that their relations with their family were happy. Moreover, ninety-eighty (98) percent of the fathers indicated that they got a lot of fun out of life. Even more striking were the findings that suggested that these fathers felt that their destiny was controlled by chance, fate, or people (that is, external locus of control, see Table 1.10). A sizeable majority (75 percent), however, indicated that, when they were growing up, they felt that they would have liked to move away from home. These negatives notwithstanding, most of these unmarried adolescent fathers either liked school somewhat (42 percent) or liked school very much (25 percent).

TABLE 1.9

Measurement Of Internal And External Locus Of Control
Of The Twenty-Seven Unwed Adolescent Fathers Of Chicago

INTERNAL LOCUS OF CONTROL

Do you feel that what happens to you is your own doing?

	N	%
Yes	25	93
No	2	7

When you make plans, do you feel that you're almost certain that you can make them work?

	N	%
Yes	23	85
No	4	15

EXTERNAL LOCUS OF CONTROL

Do you feel that you can do very little to change your life?

	N	%
Yes	13	48
No	14	52

Do you feel that it is mostly luck if one succeeds or gets ahead?

	N	%
Yes	6	22
No	20	74
No Response	1	4

TABLE 1.10

Measurement Of Internal And External Locus Of Control Of The Forty-Eight Unwed Adolescent Fathers Of Columbus

INTERNAL LOCUS OF CONTROL

Do you feel that what happens to you is your own doing?

	N	%
Yes	43	90
No	2	7

When you make plans, do you feel that you're almost certain that you can make them work?

	N	%
Yes	40	83
No	8	17

EXTERNAL LOCUS OF CONTROL

Do you feel that you can do very little to change your life?

	N	%
Yes	27	56
No	21	44

Do you feel that it is mostly luck if one succeeds or gets ahead?

	N	%
Yes	27	56
No	21	44

1.8 What He Is Like: A Comparative Analysis of The Tulsa, Chicago, and Columbus Samples

A comparative analysis of what the young fathers were like across the three (3) cities again revealed more similarities among the fathers than differences. For example, there were no statistically significant differences among the fathers in terms of:

1. their relationship to their mother
2. their relationship to their family
3. whether they got fun out of their lives
4. whether they wanted to move away from home
5. their attitude toward school

A major difference was noted, however, among the fathers for two (2) measures concerning external locus of control (Table 1.11). First, the young fathers of Columbus were more likely to feel that they could do very little to change their lives than were either the fathers of Tulsa or Chicago ($P = .06$); and, second, the young fathers of Columbus were likely to feel that it is mostly luck if one succeeds or gets ahead ($P = .001$).

1.9 Problems He Has and The Ways He Copes With Them: The Tulsa Sample

Two (2) open-ended questions were used to obtain information on the problems faced by the unwed adolescent fathers of Tulsa. These were as follows:

> Question I: "In your opinion, and from what you have seen yourself, what are some of the problems you have faced as a young father?"
>
> Question II: "When you ask someone for help with a personal problem, what types of problems do you discuss with them?"

TABLE 1.11

Measurement Of Internal and External Locus Of Control Of The Ninety-Five Unwed Adolescent Fathers

INTERNAL LOCUS OF CONTROL

Do you feel that what happens to you is your own doing?

	Tulsa		Chicago		Columbus	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	16	80	25	93	43	90
No	4	20	2	7	5	10

$x^2 = 1.91$, df = 2, P = NS

When you make plans, do you feel that you're almost certain that you can make them work?

	Tulsa		Chicago		Columbus	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	17	85	23	85	40	83
No	3	15	4	15	8	17

$x^2 = .056$, df = 2, P = NS

EXTERNAL LOCUS OF CONTROL

Do you feel that you can do very little to change your life?

	Tulsa		Chicago		Columbus	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	5	25	13	48	27	56
No	15	75	14	52	21	44

$x^2 = 5.54$ df = 2, P = .06

Do you feel that it is mostly luck if one succeeds or gets ahead?

	Tulsa		Chicago		Columbus	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	2	10	6	22	27	56
No	18	90	20	74	21	44

$x^2 = 13.45$, df = 2, P = .001

With regard to each of these questions, the respondents were probed for several problems. A representative range of the replies by the young fathers to Questions I and II is summarized in Tables 1.12 and 1.13, because many of the subjects offered several answers to the questions.

It will be observed in Tables 1.12 and 1.13 that the unwed adolescent fathers present an assortment of problems, including the following:

- o Financial responsibilities
- o Parenting skills
- o Completing their education
- o Getting along with the unwed mother and her parents
- o Keeping a good job
- o Facing life in general
- o His family
- o Marriage
- o Transportation
- o Religion
- o Drugs

While no dominant theme could be ascertained from the problems presented by the young fathers, there were, however, strong suggestions as to why unwed adolescent fatherhood can be a stressful experience.

To address the issue of how the unmarried adolescent fathers handled their problems, as indicated above, they were asked the following two (2) questions:

- o "Whom would you go to first with a problem?"

TABLE 1.12

The Tulsa Unwed Adolescent Fathers' Response To The Question:
In Your Opinion, And From What You Have Seen
Yourself, What Are Some Of The Problems You
Have Faced As A Young Father?

A Representative Range of Problems Faced By The Young Fathers

"Providing financial support to the mother of my two children."

"Sometimes misunderstanding with mother (that is, the unwed mother) about various things."

"Disadvantage to be young and try to raise kid in proper way."

"She wants to marry before I finish school and I want to wait until I get myself straight."

"Problems with her (that is, the unwed mother's) father."

"Money problems."

"Not being able to buy clothes for the baby."

"Finding a good nursery to take care of child."

"Marriage."

"Girl's mother resented him."

"Not being able to support the baby myself."

"Mother of girl (that is, the unwed mother) get in the way."

"Can't see the baby when I want to."

"Payment of bills."

"Not being able to go to school."

"None."[a]

---

[a]Four (4) fathers gave this response.

TABLE 1.13

The Tulsa Unwed Adolescent Fathers' Response To The Question:
When You Ask Someone For Help With A Personal Problem,
What Types Of Problems Do You Discuss With Them?

A Representative Range of The Types of Problems Discussed

"How I'm going to handle problems with coming baby."

"Girls."

"Religion."

"Fights with others."

"Problems with wrestling at school."

"Money problems."

"Transportation."

"Finding time to study."

"Family problems."

"Facing life in general."

"Bad disease (V.D.)."

"My future."

"Personal problems."

"Problems with girl's (that is, the unwed mother's) family.

"Treatment on the job."

"None."[a]

---

[a]Two (2) fathers gave this response.

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- "If you had a personal problem, whom or where would you go to for advice or help?"

The unmarried fathers' replies to these questions are illustrated in Tables 1.14 and 1.15. From Table 1.14, it will be observed that these young fathers most often sought help from their families. The family member most often asked for help was the unwed adolescent fathers' mother (see Table 1.15).

1.10 Problems He Has and The Ways He Copes With Them: The Chicago Sample

It will be observed in Tables 1.16 and 1.17 that the unwed adolescent fathers of Chicago present an assortment of problems as well. Included among their concerns were the following:

- Financial responsibilities
- Parenting skills
- School
- Employment
- His life and his future
- Transportation
- Getting along with the unwed mother

Like the concerns of the fathers of Tulsa, the concerns of the Chicago fathers would suggest strongly that unwed adolescent fatherhood can be a stressful experience.

To address the issue of how the unmarried adolescent fathers of Chicago handled their problems, as indicated in Tables 1.16 and 1.17, they were asked the following questions:

- "Whom would you go to first with a problem?"
- "If you had a personal problem, whom or where would you go to for advice or help?"

TABLE 1.14

The Tulsa Unwed Adolescent Fathers' Response To The Question: "Whom Would You Go To First With A Problem?"

Subjects' Response To Question	N	%
Family	19	95
Friends	1	5
Outsiders (that is, agencies)	-0-	-0-

TABLE 1.15

The Tulsa Unwed Adolescent Fathers' Response To The Question: "If You Had A Personal Problem, Whom, Or Where Would You Go To For Advice Or Help?"

Subjects' Response To Question	N	%
Mother	9	45
Father	3	15
Mother or Father	2	10
Brother	1	5
Sister	-0-	-0-
Friend	2	10
Minister	1	5
Self	2	10
Agency	-0-	-0-

TABLE 1.16

The Chicago Unwed Adolescent Fathers' Response To The Question: "In Your Opinion, And From What You Have Seen Yourself, What Are Some Of The Problems You Have Faced As A Young Father?"

A Representative Range of Problems Faced By The Young Fathers

"No job."

"Arguments and fights with girlfriend."

"Coping with the baby's medical problems."

"Money."

"Keeping a good relationship with the mother (of his child)."

"Taking care of baby and her (that is, the unwed mother)."

"Unemployment."

"No problems."[a]

". . .Couldn't support the kid."

"Coping with being a father."

"I can't do as much when I didn't have a child."

"Having a permanent job."

"Transportation."

"How to take care of the baby."

"A problem with staying in school and taking care of the baby."

". . .Sometimes I feel that I am unprepared to take care of child."

[a]Six (6) fathers gave this response.

TABLE 1.17

The Chicago Unwed Adolescent Fathers' Response To The Question: "When You Ask Someone For Help With A Personal Problem, What Types of Problems Do You Discuss With Them?"

A Representative Range of The Types of Problems Discussed

"School."

"Job."

"Family problems."

"Where to find a better job."

"Fights."

"How to take care of the baby."

"Better understanding of life."

"Problems dealing with my future."

"No problems."[a]

"If I did something wrong."

"Work problems."

"Money."

"When I'm not getting along with my girlfriend."

"Health problems."

"Problems about a job or just something to do."

"Transportation."

"Mostly social life."

[a]Three (3) fathers gave this response.

The unmarried fathers' replies to these questions are illustrated in Tables 1.18 and 1.19. From Table 1.18, it will be observed that these young fathers most often sought help from their families. The family member most often asked for help was the unwed adolescent fathers' mother (see Table 1.19).

1.11 Problems He Has and The Ways He Copes With Them: The Columbus Sample

It will be observed in Tables 1.20 and 1.21 that the young fathers of Columbus present problems similar to those of the fathers in Tulsa and Chicago. Included among their problems were the following:

- o Coping with being a father
- o Financial responsibilities
- o His family
- o Parenting skills
- o Restrictions on the young father's freedom
- o Employment
- o Facing life in general
- o Marriage
- o Getting along with the unwed mother

These problems presented by the Columbus fathers provide further support as to why unwed adolescent fatherhood can be a stressful experience.

To address the issue of how the Columbus fathers handled their problems, they were asked the following questions as well:

- o "Whom would you go to first with a problem?"

  "If you had a personal problem, whom or where would you go to for advice or help?"

TABLE 1.18

The Chicago Unwed Adolescent Fathers' Response To The Question: "Whom Would You Go To First With A Problem?"

Subjects' Response To Question	N	%
Family	23	85
Friends	4	15
Outsiders (that is, agencies)	-0-	-0-

TABLE 1.19

The Chicago Unwed Adolescent Fathers' Response To The Question: "If You Had A Personal Problem, Whom Or Where Would You Go To For Advice Or Help?"

Subjects' Response To Question	N	%
Mother	13	48
Father	-0-	-0-
Mother or Father	5	18
Brother	-0-	-0-
Sister	1	4
Friend	3	11
Minister	-0-	-0-
Self	4	15
Agency	1	4

TABLE 1.20

The Columbus Unwed Adolescent Fathers' Response To The Question: "In Your Opinion, And From What You Have Seen Yourself, What Are Some Of The Problems You Have Faced As A Young Father?"

A Representative Range of Problems Faced By The Young Father

"Wondering What to do...wondering if everything was going to be all right."

"Child support every month."

"Just being a father when you're young."

"Being around the house with my woman and little girl."

"Trying to get a job."

"Bills."

"Responsibility of making it legal."

"Getting a place to live."

"Not being able to see my daughter."

"I wasn't prepared for the situation I got into."

"...Cut out some recreation."

"Facing the responsibility."

"Problems with the baby's mother... Problems with her parents and mine."

"Feeding the baby."

"Communication with her."

"Taking care of the baby."

"Can't do what I use to."

"None."[a]

[a]Four (4) fathers gave this response.

TABLE 1.21

The Columbus Unwed Adolescent Fathers' Response To The Question: "When You Ask Someone For Help With A Personal Problem, What Types of Problems Do You Discuss With Them?"

A Representative Range of The Types of Problems Discussed

"Financial problems."

"Things that I feel bad about."

"Employment."

"Working and getting out on my own."

"What should I do about it."

"Problems with my girlfriend."

"If I need help to make a decision."

"Work problems."

"None."[a]

"Problems dealing with people."

"Problems about my child and myself."

"Average problems."

"Getting into trouble...becoming a father."

"How to raise the baby."

"Should be a better father."

"What will they do if they had my problems."

"Problems about my personal life."

[a]Six (6) fathers gave this response.

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The unmarried fathers' replies to these questions are illustrated in Tables 1.22 and 1.23. From Table 1.22, it will be observed that these young fathers most often sought help from their families. The family member most often asked for help was the unwed adolescent fathers' mother (see Table 1.23).

1.12 Problems He Has and The Ways He Copes With Them: A Comparative Analysis of The Tulsa, Chicago, and Columbus Sample

Content analysis was employed to facilitate a comparative examination of the problems faced by the young fathers of Tulsa, Chicago, and Columbus. This is a research technique used to describe and analyze objectively, systematically, and quantitatively the content of written or spoken communication (Theodorson and Theodorson, 1969). More specifically, this research technique was employed here to answer the questions of what the specific content of the problems faced by these fathers was, and from where or whom they seem to arise. Answers to these questions permitted the classification of the young fathers according to whether some personal failing, another person or an interpersonal relationship, or some other external factor was seen as the reason for their difficulty.

As noted earlier, two (2) open-ended questions were used to obtain information on the problems faced by these young fathers. It will be recalled that the first question asked of the fathers was:

> "In your opinion, and from what you have seen yourself, what are some of the problems you have faced as a young father?"

TABLE 1.22

The Columbus Unwed Adolescent Fathers' Response To The Question: "Whom Would You Go To First With A Problem?"

Subjects' Response To Question	N	%
Family	42	88
Friends	5	10
Outsiders (that is, agencies)	1	2

TABLE 1.23

The Columbus Unwed Adolescent Fathers' Response To The Question: "If You Had A Personal Problem, Whom Or Where Would You Go To For Advice Or Help?"

Subjects' Response To Question	N	%
Mother	17	35
Father	7	15
Mother or Father	5	10
Brother	3	6
Sister	1	2
Friend	8	17
Minister	-0-	-0-
Self	6	13
Agency	1	2

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A chi-square analysis of the data depicted in Table 1.24 revealed no statistically significant differences among the Tulsa, Chicago, and Columbus fathers in the specific content of the problems they had encountered as unmarried adolescent fathers.

When viewed collectively, the problems faced by these fathers centered around a relationship or another person. For example, over half of the subjects (55 percent) indicated their problem was in a relationship or in the "other person." The nature of these problems included problems with his family of origin; restriction of his freedom imposed by responsibility for the child; the duty of providing for the child, and not being able to see his child as much as he would like to; problems with his girlfriend or the unwed mother; problems with various members of the unwed mother's family; and not wanting the girl to have the baby. With regard to other external factors, nearly a fourth of the fathers (23 percent) indicated their problems were related either to a lack of employment, a lack of money, or to not being able to finish school. Less than ten (10) percent of the fathers perceived their problems as being the result of some personal failing. These fathers indicated they were having a problem coping with being a father and setting a good example in the child's presence. Fourteen (14) percent of the young fathers indicated they had not faced any problems as an unwed adolescent father.

To gain a keener insight on what kinds of problems with which the young fathers were most likely to seek help, they were asked:

> "When you ask someone for help with a personal problem, what types of problems do you discuss with them?"

TABLE 1.24

Distribution Of The Young Fathers According To The Reason For Their Problems By City of Residence

City of Residence	Personal Failing		Interpersonal Relationship or Another Person		Other External Factor		None	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Tulsa	0	0	11	55	6	30	3	15
Chicago	2	7.5	13	48.1	6	22.2	6	22.2
Columbus	6	13	28	58	10	21	4	8
Total	8	8	52	55	22	23	13	14

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A chi-square analysis of the data shown in Table 1.25 again revealed no significant differences in the specific content of the problems the young fathers of Tulsa, Chicago, and Columbus were likely to discuss with someone when they ask for help.

Contrary to the previous analyses, the modal responses of the fathers (44 percent) indicated their problem was in a relationship or in the "other person." It is also noted in Table 1.25 that when the young fathers discussed their problems with others, they were likely to talk about problems relating themselves or to other external causes, especially employment. This finding was true particularly for those fathers who resided in Tulsa and Chicago. In contrast, the fathers who lived in Columbus, as in the previous analyses, were more likely to seek help with a problem involving another person.

Not only was there a change in the distribution of the kinds of problems the young fathers were likely to seek help with, but there also was a change in the nature of the problems the young fathers were likely to encounter. For example, in addition to indicating problems with their girlfriend and their child, several of the young fathers indicated having problems fostering a viable social life. With respect to "self," more of the subjects than had been anticipated discussed problems they thought had resulted from some personal failing. These problems were likely to concern the young fathers health and his keeping out of "trouble" as opposed to his coping with being a father or setting a "good example" for his child.

Virtually no differences were found among the fathers of Tulsa, Chicago, and Columbus in the manner that they handled the

TABLE 1.25

Distribution Of The Categories Of Problems The Young Fathers Were Likely To Discuss With Someone When They Asked For Help By City Of Residence

City of Residence	Personal Failing		Interpersonal Relationship or Another Person		Other External Factor		None	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Tulsa	5	25	5	25	8	40	2	10
Chicago	6	22.2	6	22.2	12	44.4	3	11.2
Columbus	14	29	20	42	8	17	6	12
Total	25	26	31	33	28	29	11	12

various problems with which they were confronted with as young fathers. For example, a comparison of these fathers' responses in Table 1.26 to the question: "Whom would you go to first with a problem?" revealed that a majority of the fathers, regardless of city of residence, were most likely to go to their family first for help with a problem. Similarly, a comparison of the fathers' responses to question: "If you had a personal problem, whom or where would you go to for advice or help?" revealed that a majority of the young fathers, in each of the cities, would go to their mother or father for advice or help (see Table 1.27). As noted before, the person more likely to be asked to provide assistance was the young father's mother.

The young fathers differed, however, on the problems they thought best to take to their mother or to another family member. When the young fathers of Tulsa and Chicago did take a problem to a family member, it was most likely to involve an external factor. The adolescent fathers of Columbus, on the other hand, were more likely to consult a family member about a problem concerning an interpersonal relationship or another person.

Unlike the young fathers' family, friends were used infrequently as a source of help. In fact, no more than fifteen (15) percent of the fathers in either of the cities under study indicated they would go to a friend first with a problem. Whatever the reasons for not using friends more frequently as a source of help with problems, the young fathers were even less inclined to use a member of the clergy, a school teacher, or a social service agency as a source of help for resolving their problems. For example, only one (1) young father from the entire

TABLE 1.26

Percent Distribution of Subjects According To Their Response To The Question: "Whom Would You Go To First With A Problem?" By City Of Residence

CITY OF RESIDENCE	CHOICES FOR SOURCE OF HELP WITH PROBLEM					
	Family		Friend		Social Service Agency	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Tulsa	19	95	1	5	-0-	-0-
Chicago	23	85	3	15	1	-0-
Columbus	42	88	5	10	1	2

TABLE 1.27

Percent Distribution Of Subjects According To Their Response To The Question: "If You Had A Personal Problem, Whom Or Where Would You Go To For Advice Or Help?" By City Of Residence

RESPONSE	TULSA		CHICAGO		COLUMBUS	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Mother	9	45	13	48	17	35
Father	3	15	-0-	-0-	7	15
Mother or Father	2	10	5	18	5	10
Brother	1	5	-0-	-0-	3	6
Sister	-0-	-0-	1	4	1	2
Friend	2	10	3	11	8	17
Minister	1	5	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Self	2	10	4	15	6	13
Agency	-0-	-0-	1	4	1	2

study population (that is, from the Tulsa sample) indicated he would go to a minister for advice or help with a personal problem. In a like fashion, only two (2) of the fathers from the combined study population--that is, one (1) father each from Chicago and Columbus--indicated they would seek out a social service agency for advice or help with their problems.

SECTION II

Measurement and Analysis of Sexual Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices of The Unwed Adolescent Fathers

In Section II, the sexual and contraceptive knowledge, attitudes, and practices of the young fathers are examined. Topics covered in this section of the analysis include the following:

- o Sources of Sex Information
- o Knowledge of Sex
- o Attitudes Toward Sex Education
- o Attitudes Toward Sex, Contraception, and Pregnancy
- o Sexual Experience
- o Contraceptive Utilization

An analysis of each of these topics in regard to the Tulsa Chicago, and Columbus samples follows in subsequent paragraphs.

2.1 Sources of Sex Information: The Tulsa Sample

The unmarried adolescent fathers were asked "When you first learned about sex, what was your main sources of information?" The main sources of information about sex are listed in Table 2.1. Friends were the most frequent source, followed by books, the

subject's father, and films. Only ten (10) percent of the study population learned about sex from a parent -- the father.

2.2 Sources of Sex Information: The Chicago Sample

A percent distribution of the Chicago subjects, according to their main sources of information when they first learned about sex, is shown in Table 2.2. For these fathers, friends were the most frequent source noted, followed by teachers, the subject's father, books, and other sources not identified. Only eleven (11) percent of the Chicago fathers indicated they learned about sex from a parent -- the father.

2.3 Sources of Sex Information: The Columbus Sample

The main sources of information about sex for the Columbus fathers are listed in Table 2.3. Friends were found to be the most frequent source, followed by books and teachers, the subject's father, and other sources not identified. Only ten (10) percent of the Columbus fathers learned about sex from their parents, mostly their fathers.

2.4 Sources of Sex Information: A Comparative Analysis of The Tulsa, Chicago, and Columbus Samples

It will be noted in Table 2.4 that minor differences exist among the fathers when they were compared, across cities, according to their main sources of information when they first learned about sex. Fathers from all three (3) cities were likely to have first learned about sex from a friend. The most notable finding, perhaps, is how infrequent these young fathers learned about sex from their parents.

2.5 Knowledge of Sex: The Tulsa Sample

Four (4) statements were used to obtain information pertaining to the sexual knowledge of the unwed adolescent fathers. As shown in Table 2.5, a large majority of the respondents (95 percent) knew that venereal disease (V.D.) in the mother could cause her baby to be stillborn or blind; however, fewer subjects (40 percent) knew that V.D. is both gonorrhea and syphilis. With regard to the statement on masturbation, only forty-five (45) percent of the subjects thought that is was not abnormal for children and teenagers to masturbate. Perhaps the most salient finding relating to the sexual knowledge of the young fathers was that ninety-six (96) percent of them could not identify the time during the menstrual cycle when conception is most likely to occur.

2.6 Knowledge of Sex: The Chicago Sample

As with the Tulsa fathers, four (4) statments were used to obtain information pertaining to the sexual knowledge of the young fathers of Chicago. As displayed in Table 2.6, a majority of the subjects (63 percent) knew that V.D. in the mother could cause her baby to be stillborn or blind; however, more respondents (70 percent) knew that V.D. is both gonorrhea and syphilis. With respect to the statement on masturbation, only twenty-two (22) percent of the fathers thought that it was not abnormal for children and teenagers to masturbate. Also, a large majority of the Chicago fathers (70 percent) could not identify the time during the menstrual cycle when conception is most likely to occur.

TABLE 2.1

Percent Distribution Of The Tulsa Subjects According To Main Sources Of Information On Sex

SOURCE	N	%
Friends	14	70
Books	2	10
Mother	-0-	-0-
Doctor	-0-	-0-
Pamphlets	-0-	-0-
Teacher	-0-	-0-
Father	2	10
Films	2	10
Other	-0-	-0-

TABLE 2.2

Percent Distribution Of The Chicago Subjects According To Main Sources Of Information On Sex

SOURCE	N	%
Friends	13	48.1
Books	2	7.4
Mother	-0-	-0-
Doctor	1	3.7
Pamphlets	-0-	-0-
Teacher	6	22.2
Father	3	11.2
Films	-0-	-0-
Other	2	7.4

TABLE 2.3

Percent Distribution On The Columbus Subjects According To Main Sources Of Information On Sex

SOURCE	N	%
Friends	24	50
Books	5	10
Mother	1	2
Doctor	-0-	-0-
Pamphlets	-0-	-0-
Teacher	5	10
Father	4	8
Films	-0-	-0-
Other	9	19

TABLE 2.4

Percent Distribution Of Subjects According To Main Sources Of Information On Sex By City Of Residence

	Tulsa		Chicago		Columbus	
Source	N	%	N	%	N	%
Friends	14	70	13	48.1	24	50
Books	2	10	2	7.4	5	10
Mother	0	0	0	0	1	2
Doctor	0	0	1	3.7	0	0
Pamphlets	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teacher	0	0	6	22.2	5	10
Father	2	10	3	11.2	4	8
Films	2	10	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	2	7.4	9	19

TABLE 2.5

Percent Distribution Of Correct Responses To Statements Concerning Sexual Knowledge Of The Tulsa Fathers

Statement	N	%
Do you believe that V.D. in the mother may cause her baby to be stillborn or blind? (Yes)[a]	19	95
What is V.D. in your opinion? (both gonorrhea and syphilis) (Yes)	8	40
Do you feel that it is abnormal for children and teenagers to masturbate? (No)	9	45
A girl can most easily get pregnant around the time of ovulation. (True)	1	5

[a]Correct response to question.

TABLE 2.6

Percent Distribution Of Correct Response To Statements Concerning Sexual Knowledge Of The Chicago Fathers

Statement	N	%
Do you believe that V.D. in the mother may cause her baby to be stillborn or blind? (Yes)[a]	17	63
What is V.D. in your opinion? (both gonorrhea and syphilis) (Yes)	19	70
Do you feel that it is abnormal for children and teenagers to masturbate? (No)	6	22
A girl can most easily get pregnant around the time of ovulation. (True)	8	30

[a]Correct response to question.

2.7 Knowledge of Sex: The Columbus Sample

Unlike the Tulsa and Chicago fathers, the Columbus fathers were asked six (6) statements to obtain information pertaining to their sexual knowledge. Except for one (1) question, these statements were not the same as those statements asked of the fathers in Tulsa and in Chicago. As shown in Table 2.7, a large majority of the respondents (81 percent) knew that rubbers (or condoms) can help to prevent venereal disease; fewer (73 percent) knew that rubbers can help to prevent unwanted pregnancies. Although about two-thirds (65 percent) knew that a male's sperm lives less than one day inside a woman, only a little more than one-third (35 percent) knew that a douche is not a reliable method of contraception. While thirty-seven (37) percent of the subjects knew that even if a male practices withdrawal, his partner may still become pregnant; only twenty-one (21) percent could identify the time during the menstrual cycle when conception is most likely to occur.

2.8 Knowledge of Sex: A Comparative Analysis of the Tulsa and Chicago Samples

Significant differences were found between the fathers in their response to the four (4) statements used to obtain information pertaining to their sexual knowledge ($\chi^2 = 6.19$, df = 3, P = .10) (see Table 2.8). In the first instance, the fathers of Tulsa were more likely to know that V.D. in the mother could cause her baby to be stillborn or blind than were the fathers in Chicago. The fathers of Chicago, on the other hand, were more likely to know that V.D. is both gonorrhea and syphilis. With regard to the statement on masturbation, Tulsa fathers were more

likely to perceive masturbation as normal for children and teenagers than were the fathers of Chicago. While neither population of the young fathers exercised any great proficiency in identifying the time during the menstrual cycle when conception is most likely to occur, the Chicago fathers were more likely to make this identification correctly than were the fathers of Tulsa.

TABLE 2.7

Percent Distribution Of Correct Responses
To Statements Concerning Sexual Knowledge
Of The Columbus Fathers

Statement	N	%
A douche (girl washing herself after sexual intercourse) is a good method to prevent pregnancies. (F)[a]	17	35
A male's sperm lives less than one day inside a woman. (F)	31	65
Rubbers help prevent unwanted pregnancies. (T)	35	73
Rubbers help prevent V.D. (T)	39	81
A girl can most easily get pregnant just before her period begins. (F)	10	21
During sexual intercourse, if a male takes out his penis before coming, his girl may get pregnant anyway. (T)	18	37

[a]Correct response to statement.

TABLE 2.8

Percent Distribution Of Correct Responses To Statements Concerning Sexual Knowlege By City Of Residence

Statement	Tulsa N	Tulsa %	Chicago N	Chicago %
Do you believe that VD in the mother may cause her bay to be stillborn or blind? (Yes)[a]	19	95	17	63
What is VD in your opinion? (both gonorrhea and syphilis) (Yes)	8	40	19	70
Do you feel that it is abnormal for children and teenagers to masturbate? (No)	9	45	6	22
A girl can most easily get pregnant around the time of ovulation. (True)	1	5	8	30

x^2, corrected for continuity = 6.19, df = 3, P = .10.

[a]Correct response to question.

2.9 Knowledge of Sex: A Comparative Analysis of The Tulsa, Chicago, and Columbus Samples

Although several questions were asked of the fathers regarding their sexual knowledge, responses for only one question could be compared across the cities surveyed. This question pertained to the time during the menstrual cycle when conception is most likely to occur. A majority of the fathers in each of the cities studied (Tulsa 96 percent; Chicago 70 percent; Columbus 79 percent) could not identify the time during the menstrual cycle when a girl is most likely to get pregnant.

2.10 Attitudes Toward Sex Education: The Tulsa Sample

To assess the young fathers' attitudes toward sex education, they were asked to respond either true or false to the statement: "Sex education is nothing but a waste of time." Eighty-five (85) percent of the unwed adolescent fathers thought that sex education was not a waste of time. This finding is virtually the same as the finding reported by Vadies and Hale (1977) from a sample of 1,017 male adolescents who ranged in age from fifteen (15) to nineteen (19) years -- they reported that eighty-four (84) percent of their sample felt that sex education was not a waste of time.

2.11 Attitudes Toward Sex Education: The Chicago Sample

The Chicago fathers' attitudes toward sex education were assessed in the same manner as were those of the Tulsa fathers in the preceding paragraph. Ninety-three (93) percent of these young fathers thought that sex education was not a waste of time. This is in accord with the Tulsa finding reported above and the finding reported by Vadies and Hale (1977) in their study of adolescent males.

2.12 Attitudes Toward Sex Education: The Columbus Sample

The attitudes of the Columbus fathers were assessed in the same manner as were those of the fathers of Tulsa and Chicago. Eighty-five (85) percent of these young fathers thought that sex education was not a waste of time.

2.13 Attitudes Toward Sex Education: A Comparative Analysis of The Tulsa, Chicago, and Columbus Samples

There were no significant differences found among the fathers in their attitudes toward sex education. A majority of

the fathers, in each city surveyed, indicated that sex education was not a waste of time.

2.14 Attitudes Toward Sex, Contraception, and Pregnancy: The Tulsa Sample

Eight (8) statements that were to be answered either true or false explored the attitudes of the Tulsa fathers toward sex, contraception, and pregnancy. As Table 2.9 shows, ninety (90) percent disagreed with the statement that "It's O.K. to tell a girl that you love her so that you can have sex with her."

It has been reported in the literature that young males find sex important because it affirms their masculinity (e.g., Nelson and Segrist, 1976). In order to get a reading from the respondents on this observation, they were asked to respond either true or false to the statement "Getting a girl pregnant proves that you are a man." Ninety-five (95) percent of the subjects disagreed.

Concerning abortion, all of the Tulsa unwed adolescent fathers (100 percent) indicated they would not want a girl to have an abortion if they were responsible for the pregnancy. Furthermore, ninety-five (95) percent stated they would not want their sexual mate to have an abortion "because it is wrong."

With regard to their attitudes toward contraceptive responsibility, the Tulsa fathers seemed to be inclined to share contraceptive responsibility with the female. For example, ninety (90) percent of the young fathers disagreed with the statement that pregnancy is "her fault" when it occurs, because "she should

have protected herself." Similarly, sixty (60) percent of the young fathers disagreed with the statement that "birth control is for girls only." Of more importance, perhaps, is that sixty-five (65) percent of the unwed fathers thought "a guy should use birth control whenever possible." In fact, seventy-five (75) percent of the Tulsa fathers disagreed with the statement that "It's not right to use birth control."

TABLE 2.9

Percent Distribution of The Tulsa Unwed Adolescent Fathers Responding True or False To Statements Exploring Attitudes Toward Sex, Contraception, and Pregnancy By Statement

Statement	True		False	
	N	%	N	%
It's not right to use birth control.	5	25	15	75
It's O.K. to tell a girl that you love her so that you can have sex with her.	2	10	18	90
If a guy gets a girl pregnant, it's her fault, not his, because she should have protected herself.	2	10	18	90
Birth control is for girls only.	8	40	12	60
Getting a girl pregnant proves that you are a man.	1	5	19	95
A guy should use birth control whenever possible.	13	65	7	35
If I got a girl pregnant, I would want her to have an abortion.	0	0	20	100
If I got a girl pregnant, I would not want her to have an abortion because it's wrong.	19	95	1	5

2.15 Attitudes Toward Sex, Contraception, and Pregnancy: The Chicago Sample

The same eight (8) statements that were asked of the Tulsa fathers with regard to their attitudes toward sex, contraception, and pregnancy were asked of the Chicago fathers. As noted in Table 2.10, seventy-eight (78) percent of the Chicago fathers disagreed with the statement that "It's O.K. to tell a girl that you love her so that you can have sex with her."

In order to get a reading from the Chicago fathers on whether sex was important to them because it affirms their masculinity, they were asked to respond either true or false to the statement "Getting a girl pregnant proves that you are a man." Ninety-three (93) percent of the subjects disagreed.

Relative to abortion, a majority of the Chicago fathers (89 percent) indicated they would not want a girl to have an abortion if they were responsible for the pregnancy; and, seventy-eight (78) percent of them stated they would not want their sexual mate to have an abortion "because it is wrong."

With regard to their attitudes toward contraceptive responsibility, the Chicago fathers, as well, seemed to be inclined to share contraceptive responsibility with the female. For example, eighty-one (81) percent of the young fathers in this study disagreed with the statement that pregnancy is "her fault" when it occurs, because "she should have protected herself." Similarly, sixty-three (63) percent of the young fathers disagreed with the statement that "birth control is for girls only." Not unlike the Tulsa fathers, sixty-three (63) percent of the Chicago fathers thought that "a guy should use birth control whenever

possible." Further, seventy-eight (78) percent of the Chicago fathers disagreed with the statement that "It's not right to use birth control."

TABLE 2.10

Percent Distribution Of The Chicago Unwed Adolescent Fathers Responding True Or False To Statements Exploring Attitudes Toward Sex, Contraception, And Pregnancy By Statement

Statement	True		False	
	N	%	N	%
It's not right to use birth control.	6	22	21	78
It's O.K. to tell a girl that you love her so that you can have sex with her.	6	22	21	78
If a guy gets a girl pregnant, it's her fault, not his, because she should have protected herself.	5	18.5	22	81.5
Birth control is for girls only.	10	37	17	63
Getting a girl pregnant proves that you are a man.	1	4	25	93
A guy should use birth control whenever possible.	17	63	9	33
If I got a girl pregnant, I would want her to have an abortion.	3	11	24	89
If I got a girl pregnant, I would not want her to have an abortion because it's wrong.	21	78	6	22

2.16 Attitudes Toward Sex, Contraception, and Pregnancy: The Columbus Sample

The Columbus fathers were asked the same questions that the fathers of Tulsa and Chicago were asked regarding their attitudes toward sex, contraception, and pregnancy. As Table 2.11 shows, seventy-one (71) percent disagreed with the statement that "It's O.K. to tell a girl that you love her so that you can have sex with her." Ninety (90) percent of these fathers also disagreed with the statement that "Getting a girl pregnant proves that you are a man."

With respect to abortion, the attitudes of the Columbus fathers were similar to those of the Tulsa and Chicago fathers. Ninety (90) percent of the Columbus fathers indicated they would not want a girl to have an abortion if they were responsible for the pregnancy; and seventy-seven (77) percent stated they would not want their sexual mate to have an abortion "because it is wrong."

The Columbus fathers were not unlike the Tulsa or Chicago fathers in their attitudes toward contraceptive responsibility. For example, seventy-one (71) percent of the young fathers in this study disagreed with the statement that pregnancy is "her fault" when it occurs, because "she should have protected herself." However, fifty-six (56) percent of the young fathers agreed with the statement that "birth control is for girls only." Of more importance, perhaps, is that fifty-six (56) percent of the unwed fathers though that "a guy should use birth control whenever possible." Moreover, sixty-seven (67) percent of the unmarried

fathers in this study disagreed with the statement that "It's not right to use birth control."

TABLE 2.11

Percent Distribution of The Columbus Unwed Adolescent Fathers Responding True or False To Statements Exploring Attitudes Toward Sex, Contraception, and Pregnancy By Statement

Statement	True		False	
	N	%	N	%
It's not right to use birth control.	16	33	32	67
It's O.K. to tell a girl that you love her so that you can have sex with her.	14	29	34	71
If a guy gets a girl pregnant, it's her fault, not his, because she should have protected herself.	14	29	34	71
Birth control is for girls only.	27	56	21	44
Getting a girl pregnant proves that you are a man.	5	10	43	90
A guy should use birth control whenever possible.	21	44	27	56
If I got a girl pregnant, I would want her to have an abortion.	5	10	43	90
If I got a girl pregnant, I would not want her to have an abortion because it's wrong.	37	77	11	23

2.17 Attitudes Toward Sex, Contraception, and Pregnancy: A Comparative Analysis of The Tulsa, Chicago, and Columbus Samples

A comparison of the young fathers' responses to the eight (8) statements used to assess their attitudes toward sex, contraception, and pregnancy are summarized in Table 2.12. It will be noted from this table that no statistically significant differences were observed among the fathers' responses.

2.18 Sexual Experience: The Tulsa Sample

Several questions explored certain aspects of the sexual experience of the unmarried adolescent fathers of Tulsa. As reported previously, their mean age at the time of their first sexual intercourse with a girl was 12.8 years, with a range from age eight (8) to sixteen (16) years. All the Tulsa fathers reported having their first coital experience before the age of seventeen (17) years.

With respect to how they felt after their first sexual intercourse with a girl, sixty-five (65) percent reported that they felt either satisfaction, happiness, or pride, while thirty-five (35) percent reported that they felt either dissatisfaction, guilt, or confusion. Whatever their feelings, the majority of the young fathers (55 percent) were likely to share knowledge of their sexual activity with their peers.

Table 2.13 reveals the distribution of the respondents by age at first sexual intercourse with a girl. Thirty-five (35) percent of the unwed adolescent fathers had their first sexual intercourse at the age of twelve (12) years or less; thirty (30) percent at thirteen (13) to fourteen (14) years of age; and the rest at fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) years of age. The majority

TABLE 2.12

Percent Distribution Of Subjects Responding True Or False
To The Statements Exploring Attitudes Toward Sex, Contraception,
And Pregnancy By City Of Residence

	CITY OF RESIDENCE												
	TULSA				CHICAGO				COLUMBUS				
	True		False		True		False		True		False		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	P-Value[a]
It's not right to use birth control.	5	25	15	75	6	22	21	78	16	33	32	67	NS[c]
It's OK to tell a girl that you love her so that you can have sex with her.	2	10	18	90	6	22	21	78	14	29	34	71	NS
If a guy gets a girl pregnant, it's her fault, not his because she should have protected herself.	2	10	18	90	5	18	22	82	14	29	34	71	NS
Birth control is for girls only.	8	40	12	60	10	37	17	63	27	56	21	44	NS
Getting a girl pregnant proves that you are a man.	1	5	19	95	1	4	25	93	5	10	43	90	NS
A guy should use birth control whenever possible.	13	65	7	35	17	63	9	33	21	44	27	56	NS
If I got a girl pregnant, I would want her to have an abortion.	0	0	20	100	3	11	24	89	5	10	43	90	NS
If I got a girl pregnant, I would not want her to have an abortion because it's wrong.	19	95	1	5	21	78	6	22	37	77	11	23	NS
Sex education is nothing but a waste of time.	3	15	17	85	2	7	25	93	7	15	41	85	NS
My friends and I talk about the sex that we have.	11	55	9	45	9	33	18	67	24	50	24	50	NS

[a] P-value calculated by the x^2.

[b] Missing data not included.

[c] Not significant statistically.

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of the young fathers had their first sexual experience with a girl between the ages of eight (8) and thirteen (13) years.

As reported earlier, the mean age of these young fathers at the time of birth of their first child was 17.8 years, with a range from fifteen (15) to twenty (20) years. Thirty-five (35) percent of the adolescent fathers were 17-years-old or younger when they fathered their first child; fifty-five (55) percent had fathered their first child at 18-19 years of age; and the rest at 20 years of age. The majority of the Tulsa fathers had fathered their first child between the ages of fifteen (15) and eighteen (18) years (see Table12.14).

2.19 Sexual Experience: The Chicago Sample

As with the Tulsa fathers, several questions explored certain aspects of the sexual experience of the Chicago unmarried adolescent fathers. As reported previously, their mean age at the time of their first sexual intercourse with a girl was 11.8 years, with a range from age three (3) to seventeen (17) years. The mean age reported here is virtually the same as the mean age (11.6 years) reported by Finkel and Finkel (1975) for the Black adolescent males in their sample. Forty-one (41) percent of the young fathers in this study were (11) years or younger when they had their first sexual experience. All the Chicago fathers reported having their first coital experience before the age of eighteen (18) years.

With respect to how they felt after their first sexual intercourse with a girl, fifty-nine (59) percent reported that they felt either satisfaction, happiness, or pride, while forty-one (41) percent reported that they felt either

the majority of the Chicago fathers (67 percent) were not likely to share knowledge of their sexual activity with their peers.

Table 2.15 reveals the distribution of the respondents by age at first sexual intercourse with a girl. Forty-eight (48) percent of the unwed adolescent fathers had their first sexual intercourse at age twelve (12) years or less; twenty-two (22) percent at thirteen (13) to fourteen (14) years of age; and the rest at fifteen (15) to seventeen (17) years of age. The majority of the young fathers had their first sexual experience with a girl between the ages of three (3) and thirteen (13) years.

As reported earlier, the mean age of the young fathers at the time of the birth of their first child was 17.2 years, with a range from age fourteen (14) to twenty (20) years. Sixty-three (63) percent of the Chicago fathers were 17-years-old or younger when they fathered their first child; thirty (30) percent of the young fathers had fathered their first child at eighteen (18) to nineteen (19) years of age; and the rest at twenty (20) years of age. The majority of the Chicago fathers had fathered their first child between the ages of fourteen (14) and seventeen (17) years (see Table 2.16).

2.20 Sexual Experience: The Columbus Sample

As reported previously, the Columbus fathers' mean age at the time of their first sexual intercourse with a girl was 11.4 years, with a range from age four (4) to sixteen (16) years. The mean age reported here is almost identical to the mean age (11.6 years) reported by Finkel and Finkel (1975) for the Black adolescent males in their sample. Forty (40) percent of the young

fathers in this study were eleven (11) years or younger when they had their first sexual experience. All of the Columbus fathers reported having their first coital experience before the age of seventeen (17) years.

With respect to how they felt after their first sexual intercourse with a girl, sixty-five (65) percent of the Columbus fathers reported that they felt either satisfaction, happiness, or pride, while thirty-five (35) percent reported that they felt either dissatisfaction, guilt, or confusion. Whatever their feelings, fifty (50) percent of the young fathers were likely to share knowledge of their sexual activity with their peers.

Table 2.17 reveals the distribution of the Columbus respondents by age at first sexual intercourse with a girl. Fifty-six (56) percent of the unwed adolescent fathers had their first sexual intercourse at age twelve (12) years or less; twenty-nine (29) percent at thirteen (13) to fourteen (14) years of age; and the rest at less than fifteen (15) years of age. The majority of the Columbus fathers had their first sexual experience with a girl between the ages of four (4) and thirteen (13) years.

As reported earlier, the mean age of the Columbus fathers at the time of the birth of their first child was 16.6 years, with a range from age twelve (12) to twenty (20) years. Eighty (80) percent of them were 17-years-old or younger when they fathered their first child; eighteen (18) percent had fathered their first child at eighteen (18) to nineteen (19) years of age; and the rest at twenty (20) years of age. The majority of the Columbus unmarried adolescent fathers had fathered their first child

between the ages of twelve (12) and eighteen (18) years (see Table ?.18).

TABLE 2.13

Percent Distribution Of The Tulsa Respondents According To Age At First Sexual Intercourse With A Girl

Age	N	%
≤ 12	7	35
13	4	20
14	2	10
15	6	30
16	1	5

TABLE 2.14

Percent Distribution Of The Tulsa Unwed Adolescent Father According To Age At Birth Of Their First Child

Age	N	%
≤ 16	4	20
17	3	15
18	6	30
19	5	25
20	2	10

TABLE 2.15

Percent Distribution Of The Chicago Respondents According To Age At First Sexual Intercourse With A Girl

Age	N	%
≤ 12	13	48
13	4	15
14	2	7.4
15	2	7.4
16	3	11.1
17	3	11.1

TABLE 2.16

Percent Distribution Of The Chicago Unwed Adolescent Father According To Age At Birth Of Their First Child

Age	N	%
≤ 16	6	22
17	11	41
18	3	11
19	5	19
20	2	7

TABLE 2.17

Percent Distribution Of The Columbus Respondents According To Age At First Sexual Intercourse With A Girl

Age	N	%
≤ 12	27	56
13	9	19
14	5	10
15	4	8
≥ 16	3	7

TABLE 2.18

Percent Distribution Of The Columbus Unwed Adolescent Fathers According To Age At Birth Of Their First Child

Age	N	%
≤ 16	19	40
17	19	40
18	5	10
19	4	8
20	1	2

2.21 Sexual Experience: A Comparative Analysis of The Tulsa, Chicago, and Columbus Samples

Mixed findings were observed when the fathers were compared in regard to their sexual experience. For example, no significant differences were noted among the fathers with respect either to their age at the time of their first sexual intercourse with a girl or how they felt after their first sexual intercourse with a girl. In contrast to these findings, a majority of the Chicago fathers were not likely to share knowledge of their sexual activity with peers, while a majority of the Tulsa and Columbus fathers were. This difference, however, was not statistically significant. Another important difference found among gthese fathers was that the Tulsa fathers were likely to be in late adolescence (that is, 18 to 20-years-old) when their first child was born. But the Chicago and Columbus fathers were likely to be in middle adolescence (that is, 15 to 17-years-old) when they fathered their first child (X^2 = 12.24, df = 2, P = .001 -- see Table 2.19).

2.22 Contraceptive Utilization: The Tulsa Sample

Illustrated in Table 2.20 is the distribution of the Tulsa respondents by use of contraceptives in sexual intercourse. Forty (40) percent of the young fathers reported using contraceptives when they had sex, while (60) percent stated that they did not use any contraceptives. The main reason given by the adolescent fathers for using contraceptives was to "keep from getting the girl pregnant" (see Table 2.21). "Don't like it" and "Can't get the feeling" were the two (2) most popular responses given by the Tulsa fathers for not using contraceptives when they had sex (see

TABLE 2.19

Percent Distribution Of The Unwed Adolescent Fathers According To Age At Birth Of Their First Child By City Of Residence

Age	Tulsa N	Tulsa %	Chicago N	Chicago %	Columbus N	Columbus %	Total N	Total %
≤ 17	7	35	17	63	38	80	62	65
≥ 18	13	65	10	37	10	20	33	35
Total	20	21	27	28	48	51	95	100

TABLE 2.20

Percent Distribution According To Whether Respondents Of Tulsa Use Contraceptives When They Have Sexual Intercourse

Contraceptive Use	N	%
Yes	8	40
No	12	60

TABLE 2.21

Reasons Given By Respondents Of Tulsa For Using Contraceptives

Reason	N	%
"Keep from getting the girl pregnant."	6	30
"To prevent V.D."	1	5
"To prevent V.D. and to keep from getting the girl pregnant.	1	5

Table 2.22). When these fathers did use a contraceptive, it was most likely to have been a rubber (or condom). (See Table 2.23).

2.23 Contraceptive Utilization: The Chicago Sample

Displayed in Table 2.24 is the distribution of the Chicago subjects according to the use of contraceptives by respondents in sexual intercourse. Thirty-three (33) percent of the Chicago fathers reported using contraceptives when they had sex, while 67 percent stated that they did not use any contraceptives. The main reason given by these fathers for using contraceptives was to "keep from getting the girl pregnant." "Don't like it" was the most popular response given by the Chicago fathers for not using contraceptives when they had sex (see Table 2.25). When these young fathers did use a contraceptive, it was most likely to have been a rubber (or condom) also (see Table 2.26).

2.24 Contraceptive Utilization: The Columbus Sample

Illustrated in Table 2.27 is the distribution of Columbus respondents by use of contraceptives in sexual intercourse. Twenty-seven (27) percent of the Columbus fathers reported using contraceptives when they had sex, while seventy-three (73) percent stated that they did not use any contraceptives. The main reason given by these fathers for using contraceptives was to "keep from getting the girl pregnant" (see Table 2.28). "Don't want to" or "Don't like them" was the most popular response given by the unwed adolescent fathers for not using contraceptives when they had sex (see Table 2.29). When the Columbus fathers did use a contraceptive, it was most likely to have been a rubber (or condom). (See Table 2.30).

TABLE 2.22

Reasons Given By The Tulsa Unwed Adolescent Fathers For Not Using Contraceptives

Reason	N	%
"Don't like it."	4	5
"Girl uses the pill."	2	10
"Can't get the feeling."	3	15
"Don't believe in them."	1	5
"No time to use anything."	1	5
"Haven't ever tried them."	1	5

TABLE 2.23

Percent Distribution Of Respondents Of Tulsa By Form Of Contraceptive Used

Form of Contraceptive	N	%
Rubber (or condom)	17	85
None	3	15

TABLE 2.24

Percent Distribution According To Whether Respondents of Chicago Use Contraceptives When They Have Sexual Intercourse

Contraceptive Use	N	%
Yes	9	33
No	18	67

TABLE 2.25

Reasons Given By The Chicago Unwed Adolescent Fathers For Not Using Contraceptives

REASONS	
"I didn't need it the first time."	"I don't like it."
"I don't like them."	"No need for it."
"I don't feel right putting something on."	"I don't think they should be used if you like her enough."
"I never messed with them before."	"I just don't."
"I just don't like them."	"They don't feel right."
"I don't like it."	"I don't feel it's necessary."
"I don't have none."	"I look into it to see what the female is on."
"I've just never used one."	"Because I'm a naturalist."
"I really wasn't aware of it - she wouldn't put up with it.	

TABLE 2.26

Percent Distribution Of Respondents Of Chicago By Form Of Contraceptive Used

Form of Contraceptive	N	%
Rubber (or condom)	13	48
None	14	52

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TABLE 2.27

Percent Distribution According To Whether Respondents Of Columbus Use Contraceptives When They Have Sexual Intercourse

Contraceptive Use	N	%
Yes	13	27
No	35	73

TABLE 2.28

Reasons Given By Respondents Of Columbus For Using Contraceptives

Reason	N	%
"Keep from getting the girl pregnant."	10	21
"To prevent V.D."	1	2
"To prevent V.D. and to keep from getting the girl pregnant.	1	2

TABLE 2.29

Reasons Given By The Columbus Unwed Adolescent Fathers For Not Using Contraceptives

Reason	N	%
"Not necessary."	8	17
"Waste of time."	1	2
"No pleasure or can't get the feeling."	7	15
"Girl on birth control."	3	6
"Don't want to or don't like them."	12	25
"Don't believe in them."	3	6
"Don't like to buy them."	1	2

TABLE 2.30

Percent Distribution Of Respondents Of Columbus By Form Of Contraceptive Used

Form of Contraceptive	N	%
Rubber (or condom)	27	56
Rubber and Foam	2	4
None	19	40

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2.25 Contraceptive Utilization: A Comparative Analysis of The Tulsa, Chicago, and Columbus Samples

The weight of the findings indicated that the Tulsa and Chicago fathers were more similar than they were different when they were compared on their contraceptive utilization behavior. Except for the finding that the Tulsa and Columbus fathers were more likely than were the Chicago fathers to use a condom when they did use a contraceptive for sex (X^2 corrected for continuity = 5.24, df = 2, P = .07), no significant differences were observed among these fathers relative to their use of contraceptives; or, their reasons for using or not using contraceptives when they have sexual intercourse with a girl. It is important to keep in mind that this population of fathers was not inclined toward using a contraceptive when they had sex with a girl.

SECTION III

Measurement and Analysis of The Attitudes of The Unwed Adolescent Fathers Toward Fatherhood

Section III presents a discussion of the Tulsa, Chicago, and Columbus fathers' attitudes toward fatherhood. Five (5) questions were used to elicit knowledge on the young fathers' attitudes toward their parenthood. These questions are as follows:

- Right before your first child was born, how ready did you feel to be a parent?
- Knowing what you know now and looking back, how ready would you say you really were at that time?
- As an unwed father, are you concerned about your child's future?
- Do you see anything wrong in having a child out-of-wedlock?

3.1 Attitudes Toward Fatherhood: The Tulsa Sample

Since it is commonly thought that adolescent fatherhood is a mistake, the Tulsa fathers were asked to respond to the question: "Right before your first child was born, how ready did you feel to be a parent?" Most of the fathers responded that they were either "very ready" (30 percent) or "somewhat ready" (35 percent); the remainder of the young fathers reported that they were either "somewhat unready" (20 percent) or "very unready" (15 percent). These responses were compared to those given for the question "Knowing what you know now and looking back, how ready would you say you really were at the time?" These comparisons are presented in Table 3.1. The proportion of fathers who felt "very unready" did not change. However, the frequency of those who felt either "very ready" or "somewhat ready" to be a father decreased from

sixty-five (65) percent to fifty-five (55) percent, while those who felt they were either "very unready" or "somewhat unready" increased from thirty-five (35) percent to forty-five (45) percent. Despite the findings regarding the Tulsa fathers' perceived readiness to be a parent, all of them (100 percent) indicated they were concerned about their child's future. When viewed collectively, however, these findings do not explain why a majority of these fathers (70 percent) saw nothing wrong in having a child out-of-wedlock.

3.2 Attitudes Toward Fatherhood: The Chicago Sample

When initially asked about their readiness to be a parent before the birth of their child, fifty-nine (59) percent of the Chicago fathers indicated a degree of unreadiness to be a parent. The remaining forty-one (41) percent indicated a degree of readiness to be a parent. This situation was reversed when the fathers responded to the question: "Knowing what you know now and looking back, how ready would you say you really were at that time?" The proportion of those Chicago fathers who felt a degree of readiness to be a father increased from forty-one (41) percent to fifty-nine (59) percent, while those who felt some degree of unreadiness to be a father decreased from fifty-nine (59) percent to forty-one (41) percent. These differences, as noted in Table 3.2, however, were found not to be significant statistically. Not unlike the Tulsa fathers, a majority (96 percent) of the Chicago fathers also expressed concern about their child's future; and, most of them (89 percent) saw nothing wrong in having a child out-of-wedlock as well.

3.3 Attitudes Toward Fatherhood: The Columbus Sample

To the question "Right before your first child was born, how ready did you feel to be a parent," half of the Columbus fathers responded they were either "very ready" (12.5 percent) or "somewhat ready" (37.5 percent); the remainder of the young fathers reported they were either "somewhat unready" (19 percent) or "very unready" (31 percent). These responses were compared to those given for the question, "Knowing what you know now and looking back, how ready would you say you really were at that time?" These comparisons are presented in Table 3.3. The proportion of fathers who felt "very unready" changed slightly. However, the frequency of those who felt that they were either "very ready" or "somewhat ready" to be a father decreased from fifty (50) percent to forty-four (44) percent, while those who felt they were "very unready" or "somewhat unready" increased from fifty (50) percent to fifty-six (56) percent. Consistent with both the Tulsa and Chicago findings, all (100 percent) of the Columbus fathers indicated they were concerned about their child's future; and, seventy-seven (77) percent of them saw nothing wrong with having a child out-of-wedlock.

3.4 Attitudes Toward Fatherhood: A Comparative Analysis of The Tulsa, Chicago, and Columbus Samples

No statistically significant differences were observed among the fathers when they were compared on the variables selected to assess their attitudes toward fatherhood. The Chicago fathers, however, were more likely to indicate a degree of unreadiness to be a parent prior to the birth of their first child than were the fathers of either Tulsa or Columbus. In contrast, the Columbus

fathers were more likely to indicate a degree of unreadiness to be a parent after the birth of their first child than were the fathers of Tulsa or Chicago.

TABLE 3.1
The Tulsa Unwed Adolescent Fathers' Perception Of Readiness For Parenthood Before And After Birth Of Child

Perceived Readiness	Before Birth N	%	After Birth N	%
Very Ready	6	30	5	25
Somewhat Ready	7	35	6	30
Somewhat Unready	4	20	6	30
Very Unready	3	15	3	15

TABLE 3.2

The Chicago Unwed Adolescent Fathers' Perception Of Readiness For Parenthood Before And After Birth Of Child

Perceived Readiness	Before Birth N	%	After Birth N	%
Very Ready	7	26	7	26
Somewhat Ready	4	15	9	33
Somewhat Unready	13	48	5	19
Very Unready	3	11	6	22

TABLE 3.3

The Columbus Unwed Adolescent Fathers' Perception Of Readiness For Parenthood Before And After Birth Of Child

Perceived Readiness	Before Birth N	Before Birth %	After Birth N	After Birth %
Very Ready	6	12.5	5	10
Somewhat Ready	18	37.5	16	34
Somewhat Unready	9	19	13	27
Very Unready	15	31	14	29

SECTION IV

Measurement and Analysis of The Relationship Between The Unwed Adolescent Fathers and The Mothers of Their First Child

Section IV describes the nature of select aspects of the relationship between the Tulsa, Chicago, and Columbus fathers and the mothers of their first child. Five (5) questions were used in the presentation of the results that follow. In the main, these questions dealt with the father's perception of his relationship with the mother of his child.

4.1 Relationship Between Adolescent Father and The Unwed Mother: The Tulsa Sample

In Table 4.1, it will be observed that, both prior to and after pregnancy of the mothers of their first child, a majority of the Tulsa fathers perceived their relationship with the mothers of their children to be one of love. Similarly, it will be observed in Table 4.2 that a majority of these fathers said they believed the mothers of their first child felt the relationship between them was one of love. Further support for these findings may be

noted in that eighty-five (85) percent of the Tulsa fathers responded in the negative to the question "Do you see serious problems in the current relationship between you and the mother of your first child?" Those fathers who gave positive answers to this question described their problems as follows:

> "Child support; she doesn't want me to see the baby."
>
> "Lack of understanding, communication, and disagreeing in general."
>
> "Being young and other fellows trying to talk to her; and arguments around things that the baby does."

4.2 Relationship Between Adolescent Father and The Unwed Mother: The Chicago Sample

In Table 4.3, it will be seen that, both prior to and after the pregnancy of the mothers of their first child, a majority of the Chicago fathers, as well, perceived their relationship with the mothers of their children to be one of love. Although a majority of these fathers believed the mothers of their children felt the relationship between them was one of love both prior to and after the pregnancy (see Table 4.4), they did not believe this as strongly after the birth of the child (63 percent) as they did before the birth of the child (89 percent). This difference was found to be significant statistically (X^2 corrected for continuity = 3.65, df = 1, P = .07).

Additional support is given to these findings as seventy-four (74) percent of the Chicago fathers responded in the negative to the question "Do you see serious problems in the current relationship between you and the mother of your first child?" Those fathers who gave positive answers to this question described their problems as follows:

"Not spending enough time with the mother" (that is, mother of his child).

"She's going with someone else and I am also."

"With girlfriend's mother."

"Her mother is turning her against me."

"Not communicating."

"Lack of money."

4.3 Relationship Between Adolescent Father and The Unwed Mother: The Columbus Sample

At least fifty (50) percent of the Columbus fathers, both prior to and after the pregnancy of the mothers of their first child, perceived their relationship with the young mothers to be one of love (see Table 4.5). Although a majority of the Columbus fathers believed the mothers of their children felt the relationship between them was one of love prior to and after the pregnancy (see Table 4.6), they did not believe this as strongly after the birth of their children (46 percent) as they did before the birth of their children (62 percent). This difference was found to be statistically significant ($X^2 = 2.69$, df = 1, P = .10).

Further support for these findings may be noted in that seventy-nine (79) percent of the Columbus adolescent fathers responded in the negative to the question "Do you see serious problems in the current relationship between you and the mother of your first child?" Those fathers who gave positive answers to this question described their problems as follows:

"Cause she lied about her age, I felt kind of bad taking the strain from her mother not wanting me around, and didn't want me to see the baby."

"She forced me into doing things for her and the child."

"She acts silly; I ain't supporting the baby."

"Lot of disagreement."

"Problems of in-laws."

"When another guy is over, I can't see my son."

"She always bugging me about money."

"She keep reminding me I got a baby."

"She thinks I'm playing with other women."

"I don't trust her in certain ways."

"She say I don't come over enough to see the baby."

4.4 Relationship Between Adolescent Fathers and The Unwed Mother: A Comparative Analysis of The Tulsa, Chicago, And Columbus Samples

As has been the case for much of the analysis presented in the report, little difference was noted, in the responses of the fathers, when they were compared on the five (5) questions used to assess the nature of the relationship between them and the mothers of their first child. The only important difference that was found was more in degree than in direction, that is, a majority of the fathers believed the mothers of their children regarded their relationship to be one of love after her pregnancy; however, the Tulsa fathers were more likely to believe this about the mother of their child than were the Chicago and Columbus fathers. This difference was found to be significant statistically (X^2 corrected for continuity = 9.71, df = 2, P = < .01). All other comparison between these fathers' responses, on the five (5) questions alluded to above did not produce any significant differences between them.

TABLE 4.1

The Tulsa Unwed Adolescent Fathers' Perception Of The Relationship Between Them And The Mothers Of Their First Child Before And After The Mothers Became Pregnant

Character of Relationship	Before Pregnancy N	Before Pregnancy %	After Pregnancy N	After Pregnancy %
Love	15	75	16	80
Friendship	3	15	3	15
Casual	2	10	1	5
Hostile	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

TABLE 4.2

The Tulsa Unwed Adolescent Fathers' Perception Of How They Believed The Mothers Of Their First Child Regarded Their Relationship Before And After The Mothers Became Pregnant

Character of Relationship	Before Pregnancy N	Before Pregnancy %	After Pregnancy N	After Pregnancy %
Love	19	95	18	90
Friendship	1	5	1	5
Casual	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Hostile	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

TABLE 4.3

The Chicago Unwed Adolescent Fathers' Perception Of The Relationship Between Them And The Mothers Of Their First Child Before And After The Mothers Became Pregnant

Character of Relationship	Before Pregnancy N	Before Pregnancy %	After Pregnancy N	After Pregnancy %
Love	17	63	17	63
Friendship	5	18.5	6	22
Casual	5	18.5	3	11
Hostile	-0-	-0-	1	1

TABLE 4.4

The Chicago Unwed Adolescent Fathers' Perception Of How They Believed The Mothers Of Their First Child Regarded Their Relationship Before And After The Mothers Became Pregnant

Character of Relationship	Before Pregnancy N	Before Pregnancy %	After Pregnancy N	After Pregnancy %
Love	24	89	17	63
Friendship	1	4	6	22.2
Casual	2	7	2	7.4
Hostile	-0-	-0-	2	7.4

TABLE 4.5

The Columbus Unwed Adolescent Fathers' Perception Of The Relationship Between Them And The Mothers Of Their First Child Before and After The Mothers Became Pregnant

Character of Relationship	Before Pregnancy N	Before Pregnancy %	After Pregnancy N	After Pregnancy %
Love	30	63	24	50
Friendship	11	23	14	29
Casual	5	10	7	15
Hostile	2	4	3	6

TABLE 4.6

The Columbus Unwed Adolescent Fathers' Perception Of How They Believed The Mothers Of Their First Child Regarded Their Relationship Before And After The Mothers Became Pregnant

Character of Relationship	Before Pregnancy N	Before Pregnancy %	After Pregnancy N	After Pregnancy %
Love	30	62	22	46
Friendship	8	17	17	35
Casual	8	17	6	13
Hostile	2	4	3	6

SECTION V

Measurement and Analysis of The Differences Between The Columbus Young Fathers and Their Controls

The results of this section are presented in three parts: Part I concentrates on select aspects of the social and psychological profile of the Columbus young fathers and their controls; Part II involves an examination of the problems faced by the subjects and the ways they coped with them; and, in Part III,

questions relating to the respondents' sexual knowledge, attitudes, and practices are examined.

5.1 Measurement and Analysis of Select Aspects of The Social and Psychological Profile of The Columbus Unmarried Adolescent Fathers and Their Controls

Illustrated in Tables 5.1 to 5.3 are the select psychosocial and demographic variables chosen to describe the subjects. It will be observed in those tables that the unmarried adolescent fathers and their matched counterparts were more similar than they were different on the variables selected to describe them. Even so, three (3) significant differences were found between them. First, the data revealed that the young fathers were more likely to be employed than were their controls (P = .04). Secondly, it was shown that the fathers were more likely to be out of school than were the non-fathers (P = .001). Of those fathers who were not attending school at the time of their interview, fifty-six (56) percent of them, as opposed to none of the non-fathers, had dropped out, that is, completed less than twelve (12) years of school and were not attending any type of school at the time of their interview.

The third difference noted between the fathers and non-fathers concerned external locus of control (see Table 5.3). On the one hand, the young fathers were more likely than were the non-fathers to feel they could do very little to change their life (P = .02); and, on the other, the fathers were more likely than were their controls to feel that it is mostly luck if one succeeds or gets ahead (P = <.001).

To understand more about the differences observed between the young fathers and their controls, a discriminant function analysis

was conducted to determine which of the significant variables--that is, employment status, school status, and the external locus of control variables-- were most important in differentiating fathers from non-fathers. With the exception of employment status, these variables provided significant multivariate separation between the fathers and non-fathers (λ = 0.72); Canonical Correlation = 0.53; X^2 = 31.28, df = 3; P = <.001). The variable that contributed most to the differentiation between the fathers and non-fathers was school status, that is, whether the subject was attending any type of school at the time of his interview (see Table 5.4).

As a check of the adequacy of these variables in predicting a Black adolescent male's status as a father, the authors used discriminant function analysis as a classification technique. It has been pointed out that, by classifying the cases used to derive the discriminant function in the first place and comparing predicted group membership with actual group membership, one can empirically measure the success in discrimination by observing the proportion of correct classifications (Nie et al., 1975). The results of the classification analysis are illustrated in Table 5.5. It will be observed that seventy-four (74) percent of the "grouped" cases were classified correctly. Nevertheless, these selected variables explained only twenty-eight (28) percent of the variance in predicting unmarried adolescent fatherhood. The amount of variance explained by this set of variables was obtained by squaring the Canonical Correlation Coefficient 0.53.

TABLE 5.1

Mean Comparisons Among Select Study Characteristics
Of The Young Fathers And Their Controls

Characteristics	Fathers		Non-Fathers		
	Mean	S.D.[a]	Mean	S.D.	P-Value
Age	16.6[b]	1.6	16.7	1.9	NS[c]
Age at First Sexual Intercourse With A Girl	11.4	3.1	10.8	3.4	NS
Family Size[d]	5.8	2.3	5.9	2.9	NS
Positive Well-being[e]	25.5	5.2	26.8	3.9	NS

[a]Standard Deviation.

[b]Age of the young father at the birth (or conception) of his first child.

[c]Not significant statistically.

[d]Family size as used here refers to the number of children in the family of origin of the subjects.

[e]Positive well-being as used here denotes the affect quality of the inner personal state of an individual that may range from feeling pleased, happy, or elated (Dupuy, 1978).

TABLE 5.2

Percent Distribution Of Select Socio-Demographic Traits Of The Young Fathers And Their Controls

Traits	Fathers		Non-Fathers		
	N	%	N	%	P-Value[a]
Years of School Completed					
12	31	65	36	72	
12	17	35	14	28	NS[b]
School Status[c]					
Attending School	21	44	42	84	
Not Attending School	27	56	8	16	.001
Employment Status					
Employed	27	56	18	36	.04
Not Employed	21	44	32	64	
Presence of Father In Home					
Present	29	60	35	70	NS
Not Present	19	40	15	30	
Active Church Member					
Yes	11	23	19	38	NS
No	37	77	31	62	
Sisters Who Are Unwed Mothers					
Yes	25	52	20	40	NS
No	23	48	30	60	
Brothers Who Are Unwed Fathers					
Yes	17	35	23	46	NS
No	31	65	27	54	

[a]P-Value arrived at through calculation of the chi-square statistics.

[b]Not significant statistically.

[c]School status at the time of the interview.

TABLE 5.3

Measurement Of Internal And External Locus Of Control Of The Young Fathers And Their Controls

INTERNAL LOCUS OF CONTROL

Do you feel that what happens to you is your own doing?

	Fathers		Non-Fathers	
	N	%	N	%
Yes	43	90	43	86
No	5	10	7	14

X^2 = 0.29, df = 1, P-value not significant.

When you make plans, do you feel that you're almost certain that you can make them work?

	Fathers		Non-Fathers	
	N	%	N	%
Yes	40	83	40	80
No	8	17	10	20

X^2 = 0.18, df = 1, P-Value not significant.

EXTERNAL LOCUS OF CONTROL

Do you feel that you can do very little to change your life?

	Fathers		Non-Fathers	
	N	%	N	%
Yes	27	56	16	32
No	21	44	34	68

X^2 = 5.85, df = 1, P-value = .02.

Do you feel that it is mostly luck if one succeeds or gets ahead?

	Fathers		Non-Fathers	
	N	%	N	%
Yes	27	56	9	18
No	21	44	41	82

X^2 = 15.42, df = 1, P-value < .001.

TABLE 5.4

Discriminant Function Analysis For Discriminating Between The Unmarried Adolescent Fathers And Their Controls

Variables	Standardized Discriminant Function Coefficient	P-Value[a]
School Status	0.7278	.001
Trusting to Luck	0.4861	.001
Can Do Little to Change Life	0.3888	.03

[a]Level of significance (F-test).

TABLE 5.5

Classification Results For Predicting Unmarried Adolescent Fatherhood

Actual Group	N	Predicted Group Membership 1		2	
		N	%	N	%
Group 1 Fathers	48	36	75	12	25
Group 2 Non-Fathers	50	13	26	37	74
Percent of "Grouped" Cases Classified Correctly: 74.49 percent.					

5.2 Problems He Has And The Ways He Copes With Them: A Comparative Analysis of The Columbus Young Fathers And Their Controls

The non-fathers, as were the fathers (in Section 1.10 of this report), were asked about problems they faced as well as the types of problems they discussed with someone when they had a personal problem. Problems relating either to fighting, school, employment, or girls were among the more frequent responses given by the conrols in terms of the problems they faced as non-fathers. Other problems encountered by them included the following:

- o Racial discrimination
- o Parents separation
- o Peer pressure to commit illegal acts
- o Problems with the police
- o Drugs
- o Having a curfew
- o Arguments with parents
- o Concern for general health
- o Not being prepared enough in life to do things they want to do

Twenty-six (26) percent of the controls indicated they did not face any problems.

Even so, sixty-six (66) percent of the controls indicated they did discuss problems with others when they had a personal problem. Prominent among the problems likely to be discussed include problems relating to: school, employment, girls, and other people in general. Problems discussed by the controls less frequently include the following:

- o Acne
- o Leaving home
- o Sexual problems
- o Peer pressure to get into trouble
- o How to do certain things
- o Getting along with parents
- o Personal problems in general

The controls were likely to handle these problems by turning to a family member (see Table 5.6). The member sought out most was the non-father's mother (see Table 5.7).

Essentially, no statistical differences were observed between the young fathers and their controls in the manner by which they chose to handle the assortment of problems with which they were confronted as adolescent males (see Table 5.8). Similarly, a comparison of the subjects' responses to the question: "If you had a personal problem, whom or where would you go to for advice or help?", revealed that a majority of them would go either to their mothers or fathers for advice or help (see Table 5.9). For both the fathers and their controls, the person asked to provide assistance most was their mother; however, the non-fathers were more likely to do so than were the fathers (X^2 * 2.73, df = 1, P = .10).

TABLE 5.6

The Adolescent Non-Fathers' Response To The Question: "Whom Would You Go To First With A Problem?"

Subjects' Response To Question	N	%
Family	38	76
Friends	11	22
Outsiders (i.e., agencies)	1	2

TABLE 5.7

The Adolescent Non-Fathers' Response To The Question: "If You Had A Personal Problem, Whom Or Where Would You Go To For Advice or Help?"

Subjects' Response To Question	N	%
Mother	26	52
Father	8	16
Mother or Father	-0-	-0-
Brother	3	6
Sister	1	2
Friend	8	16
Minister	1	2
Self	3	6
Agency	-0-	-0-

TABLE 5.8

The Unwed Adolescent Fathers And Their Controls' Responses To The Question: "Whom Would You Go To First With A Problem?"

Subjects' Response[a]	Fathers		Non-Fathers	
	N	%	N	%
Family	42	88	38	76
Friends	5	10	11	22
Social Agency	1	2	1	2

[a]A chi-square analysis revealed no significant differences in the responses of the fathers and their controls.

TABLE 5.9

The Unwed Adolescent Fathers and Their Controls' Responses To The Question: "If You Had A Personal Problem, Whom or Where Would You Go To For Advice Or Help?"

Subjects' Response	Fathers		Non-Fathers	
	N	%	N	%
Mother	17	35	26	52
Father	7	15	8	16
Mother or Father	5	10	-0-	-0-
Brother	3	6	3	6
Sister	1	2	1	2
Friend	8	17	8	16
Minister	-0-	-0-	1	2
Self	6	13	3	6
Social Agency	1	2	-0-	-0-

5.3 Sexual Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices: A Comparative Analysis of The Columbus Young Fathers And Their Controls

Main Source of Sex Information

The Columbus unmarried adolescent fathers and their controls were asked "When you first learned about sex, what was your main source of information?" It will be observed in Table 5.10 that a friend was most likely to be the main source of sex information, for both the fathers and non-fathers, when they first learned about sex. This finding was more likely to be true for non-fathers than it was for the young fathers; however, this difference was not statistically significant.

TABLE 5.10

Percent Distribution Of Subjects According To Main Sources Of Information On Sex

Source	Fathers		Non-Fathers	
	N	%	N	%
Friends	24	50	33	66
Books	5	10	2	4
Mother	1	2	3	6
Doctor	-0-	-0-	2	4
Pamphlets	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Teacher	5	10	6	12
Father	4	8	3	6
Films	-0-	-0-	1	2
Other	9	19	-0-	-0-

Knowledge of Sex

Six (6) statements that were to be answered "true" or "false" were used to obtain information pertaining to the sexual knowledge of the young fathers and their controls. These statements are shown in Table 5.11. A chi-square analysis revealed no statistically significant differences between the fathers and non-fathers in their responses to those six (6) statements. Even so, the findings suggested that the subjects may have some gaps in their sexual knowledge. For example, less than half of the subjects knew that a douche is not a reliable method of contraception and that even if a male practices withdrawal, his partner may still become pregnant. Perhaps the most salient finding was that only twenty-one (21) percent of the fathers and twenty-four (24) percent of the non-fathers could identify the time during the menstrual cycle when conception is most likely to occur.

Attitudes Toward Sex, Contraception, and Pregnancy

Statements that were to be answered "true" or "false" were used to obtain information concerning the subjects' attitudes toward abortion, contraception, and sexuality. These statements and the subjects' responses to them are shown in Table 5.12. These items are the same as those employed by Vadies and Hale (1977) in their study of the attitudes of 1,017 adolescent males about abortion, contraception, and sexuality.

TABLE 5.11

Percent Distribution Of Correct Responses To Statements Concerning Sexual Knowledge Of The Young Fathers And Their Controls

Statement	Fathers		Non-Fathers	
	N	%	N	%
A douche (girl washing herself after sexual intercourse) is a good method to prevent pregnancies (F)[a]	17	35	22	44
A male's sperm lives less than one day inside a woman. (F)	31	65	36	72
Rubbers help prevent V.D. (T)	39	81	43	86
A girl can most easily get pregnant just before her period begins. (F)	10	21	12	24
Rubbers help prevent unwanted pregnancies. (T)	35	73	43	86
During sexual intercourse, if a male takes out his penis before coming, his girl may get pregnant anyway. (T)	18	37	18	36

[a]Correct response to statement.

Attitudes Toward Abortion. Statements 7 and 8 were used to assess the subjects' attitudes about abortion (Table 5.12). A majority of the young fathers and their controls indicated that, if they were responsible for the pregnancy, they would not want a girl to have an abortion. Similarly, they would not want their sexual mate to have an abortion "because it's wrong."

Attitudes Toward Contraception. Statements 1, 3, 4, and 6 directly or indirectly assessed the subjects' attitudes about contraceptive responsibility (Table 5.12). The non-fathers were more likely than were the fathers to disagree with the statement that pregnancy, when it occurs, is "her fault because she should have protected herself" ($X^2 = 4.24$, df = 1, P = .04). A majority of the young fathers and their controls responded "true" to the statement that "birth control is for girls only." At least two-thirds of the fathers and non-fathers disagreed with the statement "It's not right to use birth control" (Table 5.12). The non-fathers were more likely than were the fathers to agree that a guy should use birth control whenever possible. This difference, however, was not statistically significant.

Attitudes Toward Sex and Pregnancy. The attitudes of the young fathers and their controls are shown in Table 5.12. The majority of the fathers and their controls disagreed with Statement 2: "It's O.K. to tell a girl that you love her so that you can have sex with her."

It has been reported in the literature that young males find sex important because it affirms their masculinity (Nelson and Segrist, 1976). To Statement 5: "Getting a girl pregnant proves

TABLE 5.12

Percent Distribution Of Unwed Adolescent Fathers And Their Controls Responding True Or False To Statements Exploring Attitudes Toward Sex, Contraception, And Pregnancy By Statement

Statements	Fathers				Non-Fathers			
	True		False		True		False	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
It's not right to use birth control.	16	33	32	67	12	24	38	76
It's O.K. to tell a girl that you love her so that you can have sex with her.	14	29	34	71	13	26	37	74
If a guy gets a girl pregnant, it's her fault, not his because she should have protected herself.[a]	14	29	34	71	6	12	43	86
Birth control is for girls only.	27	56	21	44	29	58	21	42
Getting a girl pregnant proves that you are a man.	5	10	43	90	-0-	-0-	50	100
A guy should use birth control whenever possible.	21	44	27	56	26	52	24	48
If I got a girl pregnant, I would want her to have an abortion.	5	10	43	90	3	6	47	94
If I got a girl pregnant, I would not want her to have an abortion because it's wrong.	37	77	11	23	35	70	15	30
Sex education is nothing but a waste of time.	7	15	41	85	2	4	48	96
My friends and I talk about the sex that we have.	24	50	24	50	27	54	23	46

[a]One (1) non-father refused to answer this question.

that you are a man," most of the fathers and non-fathers disagreed.

Sharing Sex Information With Peers. Since a peer group is a source of affirmation and approval (Vadies and Hale, 1977), it is important to know whether the subjects shared the fact of sexual activity with their friends. To statement 10, "My friends and I talk about the sex we have," at least half of the fathers and non-fathers indicated they shared their experiences with friends.

Attitudes Toward Sex Education. The young fathers and their controls were asked about their view of sex education . It was expected they would place little value on sex education because it is commonly alleged that males "know all about it anyhow" (Vadies and Hale, 1977). At least four-fifths of the fathers and their controls indicated that sex education was not a waste of time (Statement 9, Table 5.12).

Sexual Experience

Table 5.13 reveals the distribution of the respondents by age at first sexual intercourse with a girl. The non-fathers (60 percent) were slightly more likely than were the fathers (56 percent) to have had their first sexual intercourse at age twelve (12) years or less. A majority of the fathers (75 percent) and a majority of the non-fathers (84 percent) had their first sexual experience with a girl by the time they were 13-years-old. Regardless of their age, both the fathers (65 percent) and the non-fathers (78 percent) were likely to report that they felt either satisfaction, happiness, or pride after their first sexual

TABLE 5.13

Percent Distribution Of Respondents According To Age At First Sexual Intercourse With A Girl

Age	Fathers		Non-Fathers	
	N	%	N	%
≤12	27	56	30	60
13	9	19	12	24
14	5	10	5	10
15	4	8	1	2
≥16	3	7	2	4

intercourse with a girl. The remaining subjects reported they felt either dissatisfaction, guilt, or confusion.

Contraceptive Utilization

Illustrated in Table 5.14 is the distribution of respondents by use of contraceptives when they have sexual intercourse. It will be noted that the fathers were less likely than were the non-fathers to use contraceptives during sexual intercourse (X^2 = 14.89, df = 1, P = <.001). "I don't want to" or "I don't like them" was the most popular response given by the fathers for not using contraceptives when they had sex. When either the young father or non-father used a contraceptive, it was most likely to have been a rubber (or condom) (see Table 5.15).

The contraceptive users when compared with the non-contraceptive users, regardless of fatherhood status, were more likely to believe in the use of birth control, to believe that condoms prevented unwanted pregnancies, and they were slightly more likely to be active church members. They were, however, considerably less likely to believe that one can do very little to change his life or to believe that it is mostly luck if one succeeds or gets ahead. Further analysis of these data revealed that non-contraceptors were more likely to have negative attitudes toward the practice of birth control, and these attitudes were likely to be associated with a belief in luck and a lack of faith in one's power to influence one's life.

To understand more about the motivation for contraceptive use among the subjects, a discriminant function analysis was conducted to determine the extent to which a selected set of variables was

TABLE 5.14

Percent Distribution According To Whether Respondents Use Contraceptives When They Have Sexual Intercourse

Contraceptive Use	Fathers		Non-Fathers	
	N	%	N	%
Yes	13	27	33	66
No	35	73	17	34

$X^2 = 14.89$, df = 1, P = .001.

TABLE 5.15

Percent Distribution Of Respondents By Form Of Contraceptive Used

Form of Contraceptive	Fathers		Non-Fathers	
	N	%	N	%
Rubber (or condom)	27	56	36	72
None	19	40	13	26
Other	2	4	1	2

important in differentiating between these subjects as to whether they would use contraceptives. The following variables were included to facilitate this analysis:

1. Active church member.
2. Belief that it is the girl's responsibility to protect herself from getting pregnant.
3. Belief that condoms help prevent unwanted pregnancies.
4. Belief that one can do little to change one's life.
5. Trusting to luck.
6. School status.

These variables were chosen because they were thought to be associated with premarital intercourse among adolescents (Chilman, 1978). With the exception of the variables school status, a belief that it is the girl's responsibility to protect herself from getting pregnant, and a belief that one can do little to change one's life, there was significant multivariate separation between the contraceptors and non-contraceptors on the predictor variables shown in Table 5.16 (λ = 0.80; Canonical Correlation = 0.45; X^2 = 21.20, df = 3; P = <.001). The variable that contributed most to the differentiation between these two groups was a belief that condoms help prevent unwanted pregnancies.

As a check of the adequacy of these variables in discriminating between contraceptors and non-contraceptors, a discriminant function analysis was used as a classification technique. It will be observed in Table 5.17 that sixty-eight (68) percent of the "grouped" cases were classified correctly. Even so, these variables explained only twenty (20) percent of the variance in predicting group membership. The amount of variance

TABLE 5.16

Discriminant Function Analysis For Discriminating Between Contraceptors And Non-Contraceptors

Variables	Standardized Discriminant Function Coefficient	P-Value[a]
Belief that condoms help prevent unwanted pregnancies	0.7316	.001
Trusting to luck	0.6338	.01
Church attendance	0.5237	.01

[a]Level of significance (F-test).

TABLE 5.17

Classification Results For Predicting Contraceptive Use

Actual Group	N[a]	Predicted Group Membership 1		2	
		N	%	N	%
Group 1 Contraceptors	45	36	80	9	20
Group 2 Non-Contraceptors	52	22	42	30	58

Percent of "Grouped" Cases Classified Correctly: 68.04 percent.

[a]Missing value not included.

explained by these variables was obtained by squaring the Canonical Correlation Coefficient 0.45.

Discussion and Conclusions

This report presents two inter-related analyses of the data involving a limited population of unmarried Black adolescent fathers in Tulsa, Oklahoma; Chicago, Illinois; and Columbus, Ohio; and a limited population of non-fathers from Columbus, Ohio. One deals with differences among the fathers across the three cities, the other with the differences between fathers and non-fathers in Columbus, Ohio. Although some differences were found among the fathers when compared across these cities, the overall major findings were similar. Similarly, the differences observed between the fathers and non-fathers were minimal, and were only infrequently significant statistically.

A Comparative Analysis of the Tulsa, Chicago, and Columbus Samples

Although the fathers were found to be more similar than they were different when compared across the cities in terms of who they were and what they were like, several statistically significant differences were found to exist among them. Young fathers of Tulsa were more likely to be older (18 years old) at the birth (or conception) of their child than were either the fathers in Chicago or Columbus (17 years old). This finding may be explained in part by the data that revealed the Tulsa fathers were more likely to have had their first coital experience with a girl at a later age than were either the Chicago or Columbus fathers. Moreover, the Tulsa fathers were more likely to have completed twelve (12) or more years of school than were either the fathers of Chicago or Columbus. The difference here may have been affected by the socioeconomic status of the fathers; however, it cannot be stated with certainty since the author did not measure the socioeconomic status of the subjects. Young fathers in both Tulsa and Columbus were more likely to be employed than were those in Chicago. Possibly, these two (2) cities had more favorable employment opportunities for Black teenage males than did the city of Chicago.

When viewed collectively, these findings provide suggestions for the focus of program services for those interested in developing social services for unmarried Black adolescent fathers. These data would suggest that at least two (2) categories of young fathers may be in need of human services: those who are 17-years-old or younger and those who are 18-years-old or older. It has

suggested in the literature that because of their limited education, their general inability to cope with financial responsibilities, and their level of emotional or social maturity, young fathers 17-years-old or younger are likely to need counseling and supportive services to meet their new situation as a father (Howard, 1975). The literature would suggest also that fathers 18 years old or older are likely to have a different set of concerns from those 17-years-old or younger (Howard, 1975). These concerns may range from problems of youthful parenting and, in some cases, of youthful marriage to legal consequences from possible charges of statutory rape.

Relative to their problems, no significant differences were found among the fathers in the specific content of the problems they had faced or the problems they were likely to discuss with someone when they ask them for help. Of more importance perhaps, is that the problems encountered by these fathers varied. For example, these fathers reported having problems with: providing for their child; the unwed mothers; the young mother's family and their own as well; their child restricting their freedom; being able to finish school; finding employment; coping with being a father; and with setting a good example in their child's presence. What these findings would suggest is that program administrators should guard against stereotyping young fathers and their service needs.

Sexual Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices of the Married Adolescent Fathers

Sources of Sex Information. A majority of the fathers in each of the cities surveyed learn about sex from friends. These findings are consistent with what others have reported in the literature regarding sources of sex information (Lancet, et al., 1978; Masland, 1978; Finkel and Finkel, 1975). Parents of the subjects were used infrequently as a source for sex information. This finding may have resulted in part because parents may be reluctant to discuss sexual matters with their children (Shapiro, 1980).

Knowledge of Sex. In line with the findings of other reports (Elster and Panzarine, 1980), the findings for this population of young fathers indicated they may not be well informed in sexual matters. For example, the fathers of Tulsa were more likely to know that VD in the mother could cause her baby to be stillborn or blind than were the fathers of Chicago. The fathers of Chicago, on the other hand, were more likely to know that VD is both gonorrhea and syphilis. Supportive of Finkel and Finkel's findings (1975), the findings here indicate that a majority of the young fathers in all three (3) the cities studied could not identify the time during the menstrual cycle when a girl is most likely to get pregnant.

Attitudes Toward Sex Education. Sex education was thought by the majority of these fathers not to be a waste of time. This finding is in accord with a similar result reported by Vadies and Hale (1977). These authors reported that eighty-four (84) percent of their sample felt that sex education was not a waste of time.

The authors did not make clear whether their subjects had sex education prior to participating in their study. It is possible these fathers' view on sex education in such a potentially positive light may have been influenced by their prior experience in a sex education program.

Attitudes Toward Sex, Contraception, and Pregnancy. The majority of all fathers studied thought it was wrong to tell a girl they loved her in order to have sex with her. Three-fifths of the subjects in Vadies and Hale's (1977) sample thought the opposite. The difference here may be influenced by whether the relationship between the young male and female was casual or stable. Also, the difference may have been influenced by the variance of such factors as age, religion, education, employment, and race in the two samples. Subjects in the Vadies and Hale sample included Black, white, and Hispanic adolescents. Cultural norms and beliefs are thought to influence the perception of sex roles and sexuality (Johnson and Staples, 1979).

Regarding attitudes toward abortion, the findings revealed a marked sentiment against abortion. These results support those reported by Vadies and Hale (1977) that Black adolescent males tend to disapprove of abortion. The reason for the strong anti-abortion bias of this group of unmarried adolescent fathers may have been due in part to their relationship with the mothers of their children being more meaningful than is commonly assumed.

Some credence is given to this observation as it was found that most of the fathers disagreed that pregnancy when it occurs is "her fault because she should have protected herself." Moreover, most of the subjects disagreed with the statement "It's

not right to use birth control." Also, most of the young fathers agreed that "a guy should use birth control whenever possible." These latter two statements are at variance with the results reported by Vadies and Hale (1977) for these same statements. These differences in results may be due in part to the nature of the sample population. Vadies and Hale (1977) did not specify whether their subjects included any unmarried adolescent fathers. If they were not included in their sample, then it may be speculated these subjects' inclination toward sharing contraceptive responsibility with the female would be associated with their not wanting to add to their responsibilities as a young father.

Sexual Experience. No significant differences were observed between the fathers with respect either to their age at the time of their first sexual intercourse with a girl or to how they felt after their first sexual intercourse with a girl. Whatever their feelings, most of the respondents indicated they shared the fact of their sexual activity with friends. This would suggest that peer pressure may provide some of the impetus for sexual activity among these young fathers. While sharing knowledge of sexual experience with friends may not be causally related to the need to have sex, it is an area of research that needs to be developed in order to understand fully the forces motivating adolescent males toward sexual activity (Vadies and Hale, 1977).

Contraceptive Utilization. Regarding contraception, a majority of the adolescent fathers reported they did not use contraceptives when they had sexual intercourse. Concomitantly, it was found that most of the young fathers were inclined toward

sharing contraceptive responsibility with the female. Obviously, there is an inconsistency in their statements about being responsible and the way they behave. Where this inconsistency is found in future research efforts, it needs to be pursued.

Attitudes of the Unwed Adolescent Fathers Toward Fatherhood

The results obtained from several questions used to assess the young fathers' attitudes toward fatherhood were mixed. The fathers of Tulsa and Chicago were more likely to indicate a degree of readiness to be a father after their child was born than were the fathers of Columbus. The difference here may be due in part to the Columbus fathers' being more aware of the deleterious consequences that tend to be associated with adolescent paternity (Earls and Siegel, 1980; Furstenburg, 1976; Caughlan, 1960) than were either the fathers of Tulsa or of Chicago. Regardless of how the unmarried adolescent fathers perceived fatherhood, they were overwhelmingly concerned about their child's future.

The Relationship Between the Unwed Adolescent Father and the Mothers of Their First Child

An analysis of the data pertaining to the relationship between the young fathers and the mothers of their child suggested that the relationship between the two of them appeared to have been one of love. This finding supports the works of others that point out that the relationship between young unwed parents may be more meaningful than one might suspect (Pannor, et al., 1965; Sauber and Rubinstein, 1965). Pannor, et al. (1965) noted,

however, that such relationships are progressively redefined, becoming more realistic as casework with the couple proceeds.

A Comparative Analysis of The Columbus Young Fathers and Their Controls

The differences between the Columbus fathers and their controls were minimal, and were only infrequently significant statistically. The ones that were significant suggested that unmarried Black adolescent fathers were more likely than were their controls to have an external locus of control, to drop out of school, and to be employed. These results are consistent with those from Card and Wise (1978), in which they pointed out that boys who father a child during adolescence achieve less formal education than do classmates who postpone parenthood; and the notion that parenthood causes teenage boys to enter the labor force earlier than do their peers (Elster and Panzarine, 1980). When these results are taken together, they support the conclusion suggested by other investigators, that is, the differences that do exist between the fathers and non-fathers tend to be social and demographic (Pauker, 1971; Card and Wise, 1978; Elster and Panzarine, 1980).

The new and important findings offered in these analyses concern those of locus of control and contraceptive use. The absence of feeling in control of one's destiny was more likely to be associated with non-contraceptors than it was with contraceptors. This finding supports the work of both MacDonald (1970) and Meyerowitz and Malev (1973). Their findings suggested that those with external orientations are less than are others

likely to practice birth control. Moreover, a linear discriminant function analysis revealed that Black adolescent males who are non-contraceptors are more likely as well not to believe in the use of birth control, not to believe that condoms help prevent unwanted pregnancies, and not to be church goers. Additionally, this analysis showed that the likelihood that a Black adolescent male is a contraceptor or a non-contraceptor can be determined if his locus of control, his belief regarding the use of birth control, belief on whether condoms prevent unwanted pregnancies, and whether he attends church, are known.

Even though several of the social and psychological variables that are often thought to have a major influence on adolescent childbearing were entered in this multivariate analysis, it is important to recognize that they explained only a modest portion of the variance in discriminating between contraceptors and non-contraceptors (20 percent). This finding suggests that a host of variables influence unwed adolescent fatherhood and the interrelationships among them are complex. The point here is that the total variance of the risk indicators of single adolescent fatherhood appears to be spread thinly across antecedent variables, some of which have been discovered, many of which have not. In pursuing other potentially strong antecedents of unmarried Black adolescent fatherhood in future multivariate studies, researchers should include in their investigation the study of such variables as the frequency of sexual intercourse, the use of alcohol and drugs, peer group pressure, and the attitude and knowledge of the male's girlfriend about sexual intercourse, contraception, and abortion.

Limitations of the Study

Consideration must be given to the limitations of this study that relate to the usefulness of the results. The first point is that the questions comprising the interview schedule may have been worded in such a way as to elicit socially desirable answers from the subjects. Moreover, the questionnaire items used to measure the study variables tended to be global and imprecise, so that caution must be used in the application of terms and concepts. Other reasons that the data may be biased include the following: the subjects were selected in a nonprobability manner; they were paid for their interview; and the sample size is small. The small number of subjects decreased the potential influence of the actual findings on the knowledge base about unmarried Black adolescent fathers, especially with regard to the various ages of adolescents. As Chilman (1978) has noted, it makes a difference whether the adolescent is aged 12, 13, 14, or 15 years, and the like.

Strengths of the Study

Careful consideration also must be given to several strengths of this study. The first one is the effort to study the sexual development, attitudes, and behavior of Black unmarried adolescent fathers. Within the literature, few investigators have intentionally studied unwed adolescent fathers, and even fewer have studied Black adolescent fathers. This has happened because young unwed fathers have proved to be an exceptionally difficult group to reach. Another strength is that the majority of the

items comprising the interview schedule for the current study were items that have been used by other researchers investigating adolescent sexual behavior and unwed fatherhood (for example, Pannor, et al., 1965; Robbins and Lynn, 1973; Meyerowitz and Malev, 1973; Vadies and Hale; 1977, Lancet, et al., 1978).

A final strength is the selection of a population of Black unwed fathers. This has resulted in findings that are not confounded by race. Moreover, findings from studies on other populations are often applied to Blacks without verification that the findings do, indeed, apply to Blacks. Perhaps the failure of some of the data outcomes of this study to agree with those of other studies is a reflection of the differences represented by race, social class, or values.

Policy Implications

Several policy implications for program planning and implementation by social service and public health agencies have emerged from this research. For example, only two of the subjects indicated they would seek out a human service agency for advice or help with a problem. What is needed to get them involved, it seems, is assertive outreach (Pannor and Massarik, 1968).

Judging by the findings reported here, reaching out to unmarried Black adolescent fathers can be a complex undertaking since they appear to have various needs of varying complexity. Therefore, it is suggested that those desiring to reach out to these fathers start out small and grow. An examination of the socio-demographic findings suggest that one way to start would be to offer practical help to the young fathers. One practical way

of helping these young men would be to offer them tutoring which would prepare them to return to school or to achieve a high school general equivalency diploma (GED). Since a majority of the fathers were unemployed, vocational counseling, training, and placement are other kinds of practical assistance that may be used to attract a young father to an established agency. It has been pointed out that those who work with young fathers note that, unless a worker is able to help resolve the young man's practical problems, it is difficult to focus on many other less visible but important problems (Howard, 1975).

Meeting the practical needs of young fathers may require a different approach by an agency. Given that these fathers tended to receive sex education first from a friend and that they tended to spend three or more days a week with their peers after school, or work, or in the evenings, the use of peer counselors may be one such approach. Through contacts in pool halls, basketball games, and recreational centers, these counselors could be helpful to human services professionals in opening up communication among these fathers so that such matters as fathers' rights, sex education, the role of a father, and consumer education can be discussed freely. Some investigators would caution, however, that these counselors must not be "just a pal" (Howard, 1975; Johnson and Staples, 1979). They suggest that even if the counselor meets the fathers in their own environment, they want to feel that he is not just one of them but has something special to offer.

In meeting the practical concerns of young Black fathers, human service workers may be aided by the mothers of the fathers. For example, these data show the mothers of the young Black

fathers were valued as sources of social support in that they were sought frequently by the fathers to help them with their problems. One speculation as to why mothers of young fathers were valued as sources of social support is that they combine expert knowledge with the greatest investment of all persons in their son's well being (Gottlieb, 1975). To the extent that this is true, involving the mothers or the parents may make the task of reaching young fathers easier.

Moreover, these data indicated that a majority of these fathers perceived their relationship with the mothers of their children to be one of love, and they expressed a keen interest in their children's future. If outreach efforts were predicted on the interest that young fathers have for the young mothers and their children, child welfare workers might witness more of it, and at the same time they might have more success in reaching out to young fathers. Once young fathers are involved in an agency program, it is critical, practitioners assert, to serve them after as well as before the birth of the baby (Howard, 1975).

One of the main policy implications to emerge from this research relates to the findings that revealed sexual activity had begun for a majority of the subjects by thirteen (13) years of age. Obviously, then, sex education offered in high school comes late. The author joins with other researchers who are calling for comprehensive and early sex education programs in the schools as well as other social institutions (see Finkel and Finkel, 1975; Vadies and Hale, 1977; Lancet, et al., 1978; Shapiro, 1980). If agencies and institutions serving family planning needs were to offer young fathers comprehensive sex education programs that

emphasize contraceptive responsibility, a lower incidence of repeat unmarried adolescent fatherhood could result.

Other important policy implications to emerge from this research concern locus of control and contraceptive use. The findings from the analysis involving the fathers and non-fathers of Columbus revealed that unwed Black adolescent fathers were more likely to have an external locus of control, to drop out of school, and to be poor contraceptors than were the unwed Black adolescent non-fathers. To the extent that these findings are correct, it would seem that young Black fathers should be given birth control counseling, and if other forms of counseling are needed, attention should be paid to the issue of locus of control. For if they could perceive themselves as being in control of their lives, it may be that they would be more likely to remain in school, and perhaps not become repeat or initial unmarried adolescent fathers.

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APPENDIX A

CONSENT FORM AND INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE FOR URBAN AFFAIRS AND RESEARCH

NAME OF PROJECT

NAME(S) OF PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR(S): _____

_____

NAME OF RESPONDENT: _____

ADDRESS: _____

I have been satisfactorily informed of the procedures involved in the above named project.

I understand the possible risks and benefits that may result because of my participation in this project.

I am aware that I am free to withdraw this consent and discontinue participation in this project at any time.

I understand that in the event of physical injury resulting from the research procedures, financial compensation is not available, and only immediate, essential medical treatment will be provided free of charge.

_____ _____

Auditor - Witness Signature of Subject

If you have any questions at any time that you would like to discuss, call the (name of project) at (telephone number) or the Vice-President for Health Affairs, 636-7470.

IUAR FORM -025
3/81

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
MENTAL HEALTH RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER

UNMARRIED ADOLESCENT FATHER STUDY

The Margaret Hudson Program, Inc.

CONFIDENTIAL INTERVIEW

CARD 1

I.D.# _____ 01-02/

Date of Today _____ 03-06/
MO DAY

Introduction: Hello. I'm (your name). I am working with a group who is studying adolescent fathers. We are working with young fathers registered with The Margaret Hudson Program. I would like to invite you to help us by participating in this study.

We'd like very much for you to help us by answering some questions about you and your family, about problems you face as a young father and the ways you handle them, and about your sexual knowledge, attitudes, and practices. You may at any time refuse to answer a question. It will take about half an hour or so to answer these questions.

All the information you give us will be kept confidential. Your name will not be used to report any of the results to persons you may come in contact with at The Margaret Hudson Program.

If you're willing to help us with this study, I'd like you to sign this agreement to answer questions after you have read it.

(SHOW CONSENT FORM)

CARD 1

First of all, I would like to ask you a few general questions about you and your family.

1. What is your date of birth? ____ ____ ____ 07-12/
MO DAY YEAR

2. How many brothers and sisters do you have? ____ 13-14/
NUMBER

3. When you were growing up did you live with both your father and mother? YES - 1 NO - 2 ___15/

3a. If no, with whom do you live:

1 - Guardian
2 - Relative (please specify) _____
3 - Other (please specify)_____ ___16/

4. When you were growing up would you say that most of the time you were closer to your: 1- Mother 2 - Father 3 - Neither ___17/

5. Which phrase below best characterizes most of your relations with your family when you were growing up. Would you say:

1 - Very happy
2 - Happy
3 - Somewhat satisfactory ___18/
4 - Somewhat dissatisfactory
5 - Unhappy
6 - Very unhappy ___18/

6. What type of school are you going to now?

1 - Junior High or Middle School
2 - Senior High School
3 - College
4 - Business or Technical School
5 - Other (What: _____)
6 - Not in school now ___19/

6a. How many years of school have you completed?
(Highest grade completed) ___20-21/

6b. In general, how (do or did) you feel about going to school? Would you say, you:

1 - Dislike it very much
2 - Dislike it somewhat
3 - Like it somewhat
4 - Like it very much
5 - Don't care one way or the other ___22/

6c. Did your mother usually put you down? Would you say:
YES - 1 NO - 2 ___23/

6d. Would you say that your teacher did not like you very much?
YES - 1 NO - 2 ___24/

7. Are you currently employed?

YES - 1 NO - 2 ___25/

8. On the average, how many days a week do you do things with your friends after school or work or in the evenings?

1 - None (Please Go to (9)
2 - One
3 - Two
4 - Three
5 - Four
6 - Five
7 - Six
8 - Seven ___26/

8a. Where do you and your friends usually go?

_____

Now, I have a few questions about religion.

9. What is your religious preference? Would you say:

1 - Baptist
2 - Methodist
3 - Catholic
4 - Holiness
5 - Jehovah Witness
6 - Episcopal
7 - Lutheran
8 - Seventh Day Adventist
9 - Islam
10 - Other (Please Specify) _____
11 - None ___27/

10. Are you an active member of any church?
YES - 1 NO - 1 ___28/

11. Do you attend religious crusades, revival meetings or missions? Would you say:
YES - 1 NO - 2 ___29/

12. Do you attend religious services? Would you say:
YES - 1 NO - 2 ___30/

13. Do you listen to religious services over radio or television? Would you say:
YES - 1 NO - 2 ___31/

14. Do you sometimes pray, either privately or with family? Would you say:
YES - 1 NO - 2 ___32/

15. Do you listen to religious music? Would you say:
YES - 1 NO - 2 ___33/

16. Do ideas you have learned from religion sometimes help you understand your own life? Would you say:

YES - 1 NO - 2 ___34/

17. Do you sometimes contribute money to your church? Would you say: YES - 1 NO - 2 ___35/

18. Do you regularly take part in various activities in your religious organization? Would you say?
YES - 1 NO - 2 ___36/

Those are all the questions I have about religion. Now I would like to ask you some questions about how you feel about your life.

19. Do you feel that what happens to you is your own doing? Would you say: YES - 1 NO - 2 ___37/

20. When you make plans, do you feel that you're almost certain that you can make them work? Would you say:
YES - 1 NO - 2 ___38/

21. Do you feel that you can do very little to change your life?
YES - 1 NO - 2 ___39/

22. Do you feel that it is mostly luck if one succeeds or gets ahead? YES - 1 NO - 2 ___40/

23. Do you get a lot of fun out of life?
YES - 1 NO - 2 ___41/

24. When you were growing up have you ever felt that you would like to move away from home?
YES - 1 NO - 2 ___42/

25. If someone insulted you, would you probably forgive him or her?
YES - 1 NO - 2 ___43/

26. Do you feel useless at times?
YES - 1 NO - 2 ___44/

Now, I would like to ask you a few questions about problems you have faced as a young father.

27. In your opinion, and from what you have seen yourself, what are some of the problems you have faced as a young father? (INTERVIEWER, GET A LISTING IN THE MINIMUM TIME POSSIBLE WITHOUT RUSHING THE RESPONDENT. AS SOON AS RESPONDENT PROVIDES ENOUGH OF A DESCRIPTION OF A GIVEN PROBLEM FOR YOU TO WRITE IT DOWN SAY: O.K. WHAT OTHER PROBLEMS OR DIFFICULTIES CAN YOU THINK OF?)

Problem list (probe for at least several problems):

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

28. If you had a personal problem, whom or where would you go to for advise or help? (If a person, have respondent specify his relationship to that person.) _____

_____

(If agency, probe respondent for type of agency.) _____

_____

29. Which problems do you think are best to take to your family, your friends, or to agencies?

Problem list: FAMILY / FRIENDS / AGENCIES

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

30. Whom would you go to first with a problem? Would you say:

1 - Family
2 - Friends or
3 - Outsiders (agencies) ___45/

31. When you ask someone for help with a personal problem what types of problems do you discuss with them?

Problem list:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Now I would like to ask you some questions about your sexual knowledge, attitudes, and practices.

The following ten (10) statements that I am about to read to you are to be answered "True" or "False."

After I read each statement, tell me if you think the statement is True or False.

32. It's not right to use birth control.
TRUE - 1 FALSE - 2 ___46/

33. It's O.K. to tell a girl that you love her so that you can have sex with her.
TRUE - 1 FALSE - 1 ___47/

34. If a guy gets a girl pregnant, it's her fault, not his, because she should have protected herself.
TRUE - 1 FALSE - 2 ___48/

35. If I got a girl pregnant, I would want her to have an abortion.
TRUE - 1 FALSE - 2 ___49/

36. Birth control is for girls only.
TRUE - 1 FALSE - 2 ___50/

37. Getting a girl pregnant proves that you are a man.
TRUE - 1 FALSE - 2 ___51/

38. Sex education is nothing but a waste of time.
TRUE - 1 FALSE - 2 ___52/

39. A guy should use birth control whenever possible.
TRUE - 1 FALSE - 2 ___53/

40. My friends and I talk about the sex that we have.
TRUE - 1 FALSE - 2 ___54/

41. If I got a girl pregnant, I would not want her to have an abortion because it's wrong.
TRUE - 1 FALSE - 2 ___55/

Those are all the questions I have that require a True or False answer. Now I'd like to ask you some general questions about your sexual behavior.

42. When you first learned about sex, what was your main source of information? Would you say:

1 - Friends
2 - Books
3 - Mother
4 - Doctor (specialist)
5 - Pamphlets
6 - Teacher
7 - Father
8 - Films
9 - Other (please specifiy) _____ ___56/

43. How old were you when you first had sexual intercourse with a a girl? ___57-58/

44. How did you feel after your first sexual intercourse with a girl? Would you say:

1 - Satisfaction
2 - Happiness or Pride
3 - Guilt
4 - Dissatisfaction
5 - Confusion ___59/

45. When you have sexual intercourse, do you use contraceptives?
YES - 1 NO - 2 ___60/

45a. If yes, why? _____

45b. If no, why not? _____

(If 45b, skip to question 47)

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46. What forms of contraceptives have you used?
List those given:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Now I have some questions about your knowledge and opinions about sex.

47. Do you feel that it is abnormal for children and teenagers to masturbate? Would you say:
YES - 1 NO - 2 DON'T KNOW - 3 ___61/

48. Do you feel that it is abnormal for teenagers to think a lot about sex? Would you say:
YES - 1 NO - 2 DON'T KNOW - 3 ___62/

49. Do you know what V.D. (Veneral Disease) is? Would you say:
YES - 1 NO - 2 DON'T KNOW - 3 ___63/
(If no or don't know, skip to question 51.)

49a. If yes, ask respondent what is V.D. in his opinion.

1 - YES - Gonorrhea
2 - YES - Syphilis
3 - YES - Both Gonorrhea and Syphilis
4 - YES _ Other (Please Specify) _____ ___64/

50. Do you believe that V.D. in the mother may cause her baby to be stillborn or blind? Would you say:
YES - 1 NO - 2 DON'T KNOW - 3 ___65/

51. In your opinion, is a girl most likely to become pregnant, would you say:

1 - During the time of her monthly period
2 - Around the time of ovulation
3 - Just before she has her montly period
4 - Just after she has her monthly period ___66/

52. From this list of birth control methods (HAND RESPONDENT RESPONSE CARD #1), please tell me which three you feel are the most effective:

1 - Birth control pills
2 - Rhythm method
3 - Withdrawal
4 - Diaphragm
5 - Coil (IUD)

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52. (Continued)

6 - Foams ___67/
7 - Condoms (rubbers) ___68/
8 - Sterilization ___69/

Now, I have a few general questions concerning you as an unwed father.

53. What was your age at the birth of your first child? ___70/71/

54. Right before your first child was born, how ready did you feel to be a parent? Would you say:

1 - Very ready
2 - Somewhat ready
3 - Somewhat unready
4 - Very unready ___72/

55. Knowing what you know now and looking back, how ready would you say you really were at that time? Would you say:

1 - Very ready
2 - Somewhat ready
3 - Somewhat unready
4 - Very unready ___73/

Now, I would like to aske you some questions concerning the relationship between you and the mother of your first child.

HAND RESPONSE CARD #2 — These are the possible answers to the next few questions. After I read each statement, tell me the answer that best describes the relationship between you and her.

56. How would you describe the relationship with the mother of your first child prior to her becoming pregnant? Would you say the relationship was one of:

1 - Love
2 - Friendship
3 - Casual
4 - Hostile ___74/

57. Do you now consider the relationship to be, would you say one of:

1 - Love
2 - Friendship
3 - Casual
4 - Hostile ___75/

58. How do you believe the mother of your first child regarded the relationship between you and her prior to her pregnancy? Would you say one of:

1 - Love
2 - Friendship
3 - Casual
4 - Hostile ___76/

59. Now, how do you believe the mother of your first child considers the relationship to be between you and her? Would you say one of:

1 - Love
2 - Friendship
3 - Casual
4 - Hostile ___77/

60. Do you see serious problems in the current relationship between you and the mother of your first child? Would you say:
YES - 1 NO - 2 ___78/
(If no, skip to question 61)

60a. If yes, ask subject to briefly describe these problems.
Problem list:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Now, I am going to ask you some questions concerning your experiences as an unwed father.

61. Did you have sexual intercourse with the mother of your first child with full knowledge of the potential outcome (i.e., pregnancy)? Would you say:
YES - 1 NO - 2 ___79/

62. As an unwed father, are you concerned about your child's future? Would you say:
YES - 1 NO - 2 ___80/
CARD 2

63. Do you feel rejected by your peers? Would you say:
YES - 1 NO - 2 ___01/

64. Do you see anything wrong in having a child out-of-wedlock? Would you say:
YES - 1 NO - 2 ___02/

65. Do you see your experience, as an unwed father, as one that will change your life in a positive fashion? Would you say:
YES - 1 NO - 2 ___03/

Now, I have just a few more questions to ask you and then we will be finished.

66. Do you know if you were born out-of-wedlock?

1 - Out-of-wedlock
2 - Legitimate
3 - In doubt ___04/

67. Do you have any sisters who have had children before they were married, or who became pregnant by a fellow other than their husband? Would you say:
YES - 1 NO - 2 ___05/

68. Do you have any brothers who are unwed fathers? Would you say:
YES - 1 NO - 2 ___06/

After I read each of the nex four statements, please tell me whether you agree, disagree, or cannot say according to your personal convictions.

69. White doctors generally take good care of their Black patients. Would you say you:

1 - Agree
2 - Disagree
3 - Cannot say ___07/

70. Black leaders "sell out" other Black folks too much. Would you say you:

1 - Agree
2 - Disagree
3 - Cannot say ___08/

71. Black colleges do a good job of educating their students. Would you say you:

1 - Agree
2 - Disagree
3 - Cannot say ___09/

72. White businesses should be banned from the Black community. Would you say you:

1 - Agree
2 - Disagree
3 - Cannot say ___10/

73. From your point of view, if the Margaret Hudson Program offered services to the unwed father would you be interested in receiving such services? Would you say:
YES - 1 NO - 2 ___11/

7a. If yes, why?_____

_____

_____

If no, why not?_____

_____

_____

74. Here is the last question. Is there anything about you that I haven't asked that you think I should know? Anything about your family?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Thank you very much. You've been very helpful.

INTERVIEWER, PAY RESPONDENT FOR INTERVIEW.

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Interviewer complete the following after the interview:

How interested was the respondent in the interview?

1 - Very interested
2 - Somewhat interested
3 - Not interested
4 - Interest varied during interview ___12/

During the interview did the respondent:

	1	2	
Appear friendly?	YES	NO	___13/
Seem nervous?	YES	NO	___14/

Length of interview (minutes) ___15-16/

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
MENTAL HEALTH RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER

UNMARRIED ADOLESCENT FATHER STUDY

Arts of Living Institute (Chicago, Illinois)

CONFIDENTIAL INTERVIEW

CARD 1

I.D.#_____ 01/02

Date of Today _____ _____ 03/06
MO DAY

Introduction

Hello. I'm (your name). I am working with a group who is studying adolescent fathers. We are working with young fathers registered with the Arts of Living Institute. I would like to invite you to help us by participating in this study.

We'd like very much for you to help us by answering some questions about you and your family, about problems you face as a young father and the ways you handle them, and about your sexual knowledge, attitude, and practices. You may at any time refuse to answer a question. It will take about half an hour or so to answer these questions.

All the information you give us will be kept confidential. Your name will not be used to report any of the results.

If you're willing to help us with this study, I'd like you to sign this agreement to answer questions after you have read it.

(SHOW CONSENT FORM)

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CARD 1

First of all, I would like to ask you a few general questions about you and your family.

1. What is your date of birth? ____ ____ ____ 07-12/
MO DAY YEAR

2. How many brothers and sisters do you have? ____ 13-14/
NUMBER

3. When you were growing up did you live with both your father and mother? YES - 1 NO - 2 ___15/

3a. If no, with whom do you live:

1 - Guardian
2 - Relative (please specify) _____
3 - Other (please specify) _____ ___16/

4. When you were growing up would you say that most of the time you were closer to your: 1 - Mother 2 - Father 3 - Neither ___17/

5. Which phrase below best characterizes most of your relations with your family when you were growing up. Would you say:

1 - Very Happy
2 - Happy
3 - Somewhat Satisfactory
4 - Somewhat Dissatifactory
5 - Unhappy
6 - Very Unhappy ___18/

6. What type of school are you going to now?

1 - Junior High or Middle School
2 - Senior High School
3 - College
4 - Business or Technical School
5 - Other (What: _____)
6 - Not in school now ___19/

6a. How many years of school have you completed? (Highest grade completed) ___20-21/

6b. In general, how (do or did) you feel about going to school? Would you say, you

1 - Dislike it very much
2 - Dislike it somewhat
3 - Like it somewhat
4 - Like it very much
5 - Don't care one way or the other ___22/

6c. Did your teachers usually put you down? Would you say:
YES - 1 NO - 2 ____23/

6d. Would you say that your teachers did not like you very much?
YES - 1 NO - 2 ____24/

7. Are you currently employed?
YES - 1 NO - 2 ____25/

8. On the average, how many days a week do you do things with your friends after school or work or in the evenings?

1 - None(Please Go To 9)
2 - One
3 - Two
4 - Three
5 - Four
6 - Five
7 - Six
8 - Seven ____26/

8a. Where do you and your friends usually go?

_____

Now, I have a few questions about religion.

9. What is your religious preference? Would you say:

1 - Baptist
2 - Methodist
3 - Catholic
4 - Holiness
5 - Jehovah Witness
6 - Episcopal
7 - Lutheran
8 - Seventh Day Adventist
9 - Islam
10 - Other (Please Specify) _____
11 - None ____27/

10. Are you an active member of any church?
YES - 1 NO - 2 ____28/

11. Do you attend religious crusades, revival meetings or mission? Would you say: YES - 1 NO - 2 ____29/

12. Do you attend religious services? Would you say:
YES - 1 NO - 2 ____30/

13. Do you listen to religious services over radio or television? Would you say: YES - 1 NO - 2 ___31/

14. Do you sometimes pray, either privately or with family? Would you say: YES - 1 NO - 2 ___32/

15. Do you listen to religious music? Would you say: YES - 1 NO - 2 ___33/

16. Do ideas you have learned from religion sometimes help you understand your own life? Would you say: YES - 1 NO - 2 ___34/

17. Do you sometimes contribute money to your church? Would you say: YES - 1 NO - 2 ___35/

18. Do you regularly take part in various activities in your religious organization? Would you say: YES - 1 NO - 2 ___36/

Those are all the questions I have about religion. Now I would like to ask you some questions about how you feel about your life.

19. Do you feel that what happens to you is your own doing? Would you say: YES - 1 NO - 2 ___37/

20. When you make plans, do you feel that you're almost certain that you can make them work? Would you say: YES - 1 NO - 2 ___38/

21. Do you feel that you can do very little to change your life? YES - 1 NO - 2 ___39/

22. Do you feel that it is mostly luck if one succeeds or gets ahead YES - 1 NO - 2 ___40/

23. Do you get a lot of fun out of life? YES YES - 1 NO - 2 ___41/

24. When you were growing up have you ever felt that you would like to move away from home? YES - 1 NO - 2 ___42/

25. If someone insulted you, would you probably forgive him or her? YES - 1 NO - 2 ___43/

26. Do you feel useless at times? YES - 1 NO - 2 ___44/

Now, I would like to ask you a few questions about problems you have faced as a young father.

27. In your opinion, and from what you have seen yourself, what are some of the problems you have faced as a young father. (INTERVIEWER, GET A LISTING IN THE MINIMUM TIME POSSIBLE WITHOUT RUSHING THE RESPONDENT. AS SOON AS RESPONDENT PROVIDES ENOUGH OF A DESCRIPTION OF A GIVEN PROBLEM FOR YOU TO WRITE IT DOWN SAY: O.K. WHAT OTHER PROBLEMS OR DIFFICULTIES CAN YOU THINK OF?)

Problem list (probe for at least several problems):

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

28. If you had a personal problem, whom or where would you go to for advice or help? (If a person, have respondent specify his relationship to that person.)_____

_____

(If agency, probe respondent for type of agency.)_____

_____

29. Which problems do you think are best to take to your family, your friends, or to agencies?

Problem list: FAMILY / FRIENDS / AGENCIES

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

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30. Whom would you go to first with a problem? Would you say:

1 - Family
2 - Friends or
3 - Outsiders (agencies)

___45

31. When you ask someone for help with a personal problem, what types of problems do you discuss with them?

Problem list:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Now I would like to ask you some questions about your sexual knowledge, attitudes, and practices.

The following ten (10) statements that I am about to read to you are to be answered "True" or "False."

After I read each statement, tell me if you think the statement is True or False.

32. It's not right to use birth control.

TRUE - 1 FALSE - 2 ___46/

33. It's O.K. to tell a girl that you love her so that you can have sex with her.

TRUE - 1 FALSE - 2 ___47/

34. If a guy gets a girl pregnant, its her fault, not his, because she should have protected herself.

TRUE - 1 FALSE - 2 ___48/

35. If I got a girl pregnant, I would want her to have an abortion.

TRUE - 1 FALSE - 2 ___49/

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36. Birth control is for girls only.

TRUE - 1 FALSE - 2 ___50/

37. Getting a girl pregnant proves that you are a man.

TRUE - 1 FALSE - 2 ___51/

38. Sex education is nothing but a waste of time.

TRUE - 1 FALSE - 2 ___52/

39. A guy should use birth control whenever possible.

TRUE - 1 FALSE - 2 ___53/

40. My friends and I talk about the sex that we have.

TRUE - 1 FALSE - 2 ___54/

41. If I got a girl pregnant, I would not want her to have an abortion because it's wrong.

TRUE - 1 FALSE - 2 ___55/

Those are all the questions I have that require a True or False answer. Now I'd like to ask you some general questions about your sexual behavior.

42. When you first learned about sex, what was your main source of information? Would you say:

1 - Friends
2 - Books
3 - Mother
4 - Doctor (specialist)
5 - Pamphlets
6 - Teacher
7 - Father
8 - Films
9 - Other (please specify)_____ ___56/

43. How old were you when you first had sexual intercourse with a girl? ___57-58/

44. How did you feel after your first sexual intercourse with a girl? Would you say:

1 - Satisfaction
2 - Happiness or Pride
3 - Guilt
4 - Dissatisfaction
5 - Confusion ___59/

45. When you have sexual intercourse, do you use contraceptives?

YES - 1 NO - 2 ___60/

45a. If yes, Why?_____

45b. If no, Why not?_____

(If 45b, skip to question 47)

46. What forms of contraceptives have you used? List those given:

1._____

2._____

3._____

4._____

5._____

Now I have some questions about your knowledge and opinions about sex.

47. Do you feel that it is abnormal for children and teenagers to masturbate? Would you say:

YES - 1 NO - 2 DON'T KNOW - 3 ___61/

48. Do you feel that it is abnormal for teenagers to think a lot about sex? Would you say:

YES - 1 NO - 2 DON'T KNOW - 3 ___62/

49. Do you know what VD (Veneral Disease) is? Would you say:

YES - 1 NO - 2 DON'T KNOW - 3 ___63/

(If no or don't know, skip to question 51.)

49a. If yes, ask respondent what is VD in his opinion.

1 - Yes - Gonorrhea
2 - Yes - Syphilis
3 - Yes - Both Gonorrhea and Syphilis
4 - Yes - Other (Please Specify) ___64/

50. Do you believe that VD in the mother may cause her baby to be stillborn or blind? Would you say:
YES - 1 NO - 2 DON'T KNOW - 3 ____65/

51. In your opinion, is a girl most likely to become pregnant, would you say:

1 - During the time of her monthly period
2 - Around the time of ovulation
3 - Just before she has her monthly period
4 - Just after she has her monthly period ____66/

52. From this list of birth control methods (HAND RESPONDENT RESPONSE CARD #1), please tell me which three you feel are the most effective:

1 - Birth Control Pills
2 - Rhythm Method
3 - Withdrawal
4 - Diaphragm
5 - Coil (IUD)
6 - Foams ____67/
7 - Condoms (rubbers) ____68/
8 - Sterilization ____69/

Now, I have a few general questions concerning you as an unwed father.

53. What was your age at the birth of your first child? ____70-71/

54. Right before your first child was born, how ready did you feel to be a parent? Would you say:

1 - Very Ready
2 - Somewhat Ready
3 - Somewhat Unready
4 - Very Unready ____72

55. Knowing what you know now and looking back, how ready would you say you really were at that time? Would you say

1 - Very Ready
2 - Somewhat Ready
3 - Somewhat Unready
4 - Very Unready ____73/

Now, I would like to ask you some questions concerning the relationship between you and the mother of your first child.

HAND RESPONSE CARD #2

These are the possible answers to the next few questions. After I read each statement, tell me the answer that best describe the relationship between you and her.

56. How would you describe the relationship with the mother of your first child prior to her becoming pregnant? Would you say the relationship was one of:

1 - Love
2 - Friendship
3 - Casual
4 - Hostile

___74/

57. Do you now consider the relationship to be, would you say one of:

1 - Love
2 - Friendship
3 - Casual
4 - Hostile

___75/

58. How do you believe the mother of your first child regarded the relationship between you and her prior to her pregnancy? Would you say one of:

1 - Love
2 - Friendship
3 - Casual
4 - Hostile

___76/

59. Now, how do you believe the mother of your first child considers the relationship to be between you and her? Would you say one of:

1 - Love
2 - Friendship
3 - Casual
4 - Hostile

___77/

60. Do you see serious problems in the current relationship between you and the mother of your first child? Would you say:

YES - 1 NO - 2 ___78/

(If no, skip to question 61)

60a. If yes, ask subject to briefly describe these problems.

Problem List:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Now I am going to ask you some questions concerning your experiences as an unwed father.

61. Did you have sexual intercourse with the mother of your first child with full knowledge of the potential outcome (i.e., pregnancy)? Would you say:
YES - 1 NO - 2 ____79/

62. As an unwed father, are you concerned about your child's future? Would you say:
YES - 1 NO - 2 ____80/

CARD 2

63. Do you feel rejected by your peers? Would you say:
YES - 1 NO - 2 ____01/

64. Do you see anything wrong in having a child out of wedlock? Would you say:
YES - 1 NO - 2 ____02/

65. Do you see your experience, as an unwed father, as one that will change your life in a positive fashion? Would you say:
YES - 1 NO - 2 ____03/

Now, I have just a few more questions to ask you and then we will be finished.

66. Do you know if you were born out of wedlock?

1 - Out of wedlock
2 - Legitimate
3 - In doubt ____04/

67. Do you have any sisters who have had children before they were married, or who became pregnant by a fellow other than their husband? Would you say:
YES - 1 NO - 2 ____05/

68. Do you have any brothers who are unwed fathers? Would you say: YES - 1 NO - 2 ____06/

After I read each of the next four statements, please tell me whether you agree, disagree, or cannot say according to your personal convictions.

69. White doctors generally take good care of their Black patients. Would you say you:

1 - Agree
2 - Disagree
3 - Cannot say ____07/

70. Black leaders "sell out" other Black folks too much. Would you say you:

1 - Agree
2 - Disagree
3 - Cannot say ____08/

71. Black colleges do a good job of educating their students. Would you say you:

1 - Agree
2 - Disagree
3 - Cannot say ____09/

72. White businesses should be banned from the Black community. Would you say you:

1 - Agree
2 - Disagree
3 - Cannot say ____10/

73. From your point of view, how would you rate the Arts of Living Institute for providing services to unwed fathers? Would you say:

1 - Excellent
2 - Good
3 - Average
4 - Below Average
5 - Poor ____11/

73a. Why do you rate it that way?_____

_____

_____

_____

74. What types of services would you like to see offered to unwed fathers in addition to the services you are now receiving at the Arts of Living Institute?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

75. Here is the last question. Is there anything about you that I haven't asked that you think I should know? Anything about your family?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Thank you very much. You've been very helpful.

INTERVIEWER, PAY RESPONDENT FOR INTERVIEW.

Interviewer complete the following after the interview:

How interested was the respondent in the interview?

1 - Very Interested
2 - Somewhat Interested
3 - Not Interested
4 - Interest varied during interview ___12/

During the interview did the respondent:

	1	2	
Appear friendly?	YES	NO	___13/
Seem Nervous?	YES	NO	___14/

Length of interview (minutes) ___15-16/

Add any notes that would aid in the interpretation of this interview.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

INTERVIEWER'S SIGNATURE

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Summer 1979

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
MENTAL HEALTH RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER

UNMARRIED ADOLESCENT FATHER STUDY

Bethune Center for Teenage Parents

CONFIDENTIAL INTERVIEW

(FATHERS)

CARD 1

I.D.#_____ 01-02/

Date_____ _____ 03-05/
MO DAY

- -

Introduction: Hello. I'm (your name). I am working with a group who is studying adolescent fathers. We are working with young fathers known to the Bethune Center for Teenage Parents. I would like to invite you to help us by participating in this study.

We'd like very much for you to help us by answering some questions about you and your family, about problems you face as a young father and the ways you handle them, and about your sexual knowledge, attitudes, and practices. You may at any time refuse to answer a question. It will take about half an hour or so to answer these questions.

All the information you give us will be kept confidential. Your name will not be used to report any of the results to persons you may come in contact with at the Bethune Center for Teenage Parents.

If you're willing to help us with this study, I'd like you to sign this agreement to answer questions after you have read it.

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(SHOW CONSENT FORM)

First of all, I would like to ask you a few general questions about you and your family.

1. What is your date of birth? ____ ____ ____ 07-12/
MO DAY YEAR

2. How many brothers and sisters do you have? ____ 13-14/
NUMBER

3. When you were growing up, did you live with both your father and mother? YES - 1 NO - 2 ___15/

3a. If no, with whom do you live?:
1 - Mother
2 - Father
3 - Grandmother
4 - Grandfather
5 - Aunt
6 - Uncle
7 - Other
8 - Non applicable ___16/

4. When you were growing up, would you say that most of the time you were closer to your: 1 - Mother 2 - Father 3 - Neither ___17/

5. Which phrase below best characterizes most of your relations with your family when you were growing up? Would you say:

1 - Very Happy
2 - Happy
3 - Somewhat Satisfactory
4 - Somewhat Dissatisfactory
5 - Unhappy
6 - Very Unhappy ___18/

6. What type of school are you going to now?

1 - Junior High or Middle School
2 - Senior High School
3 - College
4 - Business or Technical School
5 - Other (What: _____)
6 - Not in school now ___19/

6a. How many years of school have you completed? 20-21/
(Highest grade completed)

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6b. In general, how (do or did) you feel about going to school? Would you say, you

1 - Dislike it very much
2 - Dislike it somewhat
3 - Like it somewhat
4 - Like it very much
5 - Don't care one way or the other ___22/

7. Are you currently employed?
YES - 1 NO - 2 ___23/

8. On the average, how many days a week do you do things with your friends after school or work or in the evenings?

1 - None (Please go to 9)
2 - One
3 - Two
4 - Three
5 - Four
6 - Five
7 - Six
8 - Seven ___24/

Now, I have a few questions about religion.

9. What is your religious preference? Would you say:

1 - Baptist
2 - Methodist
3 - Catholic
4 - Pentecostal
5 - Jehovah Witness
6 - Episcopal
7 - Lutheran
8 - Seventh Day Adventist
9 - Islam
10 - Other (Please specify) _____ 25-26/
11 - None

10. Are you an active member of any church?
YES - 1 NO - 2 ___27/

11. Do you listen to religious services over radio or television? Would you say: YES - 1 NO - 2 ___28/

12. Do you sometimes pray, either privately or with family? Would you say: YES - 1 NO - 2 ___29/

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13. Do you listen to religious music? Would you say:
YES - 1 NO - 2 ___30/

14. Do ideas you have learned from religion sometimes help you understand your own life? Would you say:
YES - 1 NO - 2 ___31/

Those are all the questions I have about religion. Now I would like to ask you some questions about how you feel and how things have been going with you.

15. How have you been feeling in general during the past month? Would you say:

1 - In excellent spirits
2 - In very good spirits
3 - In good spirits mostly
4 - I have been up and down in spirits a lot
5 - In low spirits mostly
6 - In very low spirits ___32/

16. How happy, satisfied, or pleased have you been with your personal life during the past month? Would you say:

1 - Extremely happy - could not have been more satisfied or pleased
2 - Very happy most of the time
3 - Generally satisfied - pleased
4 - Sometimes fairly happy
5 - Generally dissatisfied, unhappy
6 - Very dissatisfied or unhappy most or all the time ___33/

17. How did you feel when you were around people during the past month? Would you say:

1 - Full of life - very interested
2 - Enjoyed being with them
3 - Generally interested with a fair amount of enjoyment
4 - I did not enjoy being around people
5 - I felt apart, isolated, alone, even among friends
6 - I avoided people as much as possible ___34/

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18. Compared to the past 12 months, what has your general state of well-being or distress been like during the past month? Would you say:

1 - A much higher state of well-being than usual
2 - A somewhat higher state of well-being than usual
3 - About the same state of well-being as usual
4 - About the same state of distress as usual
5 - A somewhat greater state of distress than usual
6. A much greater state of distress than usual. ___ 35/

19. How did you feel about yourself as a person during the past month? Would you say:

1 - I felt completely satisfied with myself
2 - I felt all right or was contented about the kind of person I am
3 - I had mixed feelings about myself
4 - I felt very disappointed in myself several times
5 - I disliked myself to the point that I wished I were different
6 - I felt disappointed with or hated myself; felt worthless or unworthy ___ 36/

20. My daily life was full of things that were interesting to me during the past month. Would you say:

1 - None of the time
2 - A little of the time
3 - Some of the time
4 - A good bit of the time
5 - Most of the time
6 - All of the time ___ 37/

21. I felt cheerful, lighthearted, during the past month. Would you say:

1 - None of the time
2 - A little of the time
3 - Some of the time
4 - A good bit of the time
5 - Most of the time
6 - All of the time ___ 38/

22. I felt loved and wanted during the past month. Would you say:

1 - None of the time
2 - A little of the time
3 - Some of the time
4 - A good bit of the time
5 - All of the time ___39/

23. Do you feel that what happens to you is your own doing? Would you say: YES - 1 NO - 2 ___40/

24. When you make plans, do you feel that you're almost certain that you can make them work? Would you say:
YES - 1 NO - 2 ___41/

25. Do you feel that you can do very little to change your life?
YES - 1 NO - 2 ___42/

26. Do you feel that it is mostly luck if one succeeds or gets ahead? YES - 1 NO - 2 ___43/

27. Do you get a lot of fun out of life?
YES - 1 NO - 2 ___44/

28. When you were growing up have you ever felt that you would like to move away from home?
YES - 1 NO - 2 ___45/

Now, I would like to ask you a few questions about problems you have faced as a young father.

29. In your opinion, and from what you have seen yourself, what are some of the problems you have faced as a young father. (INTERVIEWER, GET A LISTING IN THE MINIMUM TIME POSSIBLE WITHOUT RUSHING THE RESPONDENT. AS SOON AS RESPONDENT PROVIDES ENOUGH OF A DESCRIPTION OF A GIVEN PROBLEM FOR YOU TO WRITE IT DOWN SAY: O.K. WHAT OTHER PROBLEMS OR DIFFICULTIES CAN YOU THINK OF?)

Problem list (probe for at least several problems):

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____ ___46-4

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30. If you had a personal problem, whom or where would you go to for advice or help? (If a person, have respondent specify his relationship to that person.)_____

_____

(If agency, probe respondent for type of agency.)_____

_____ ___48/

31. Whom would you go to first with a problem? Would you say:

1 - Family
2 - Friends or
3 - Outsiders (agencies) ___49/

32. When you ask someone for help with a personal problem, what types of problems do you discuss with them?

Problem list:

1._____

2._____

3._____

4._____

5._____ ___50-51/

Now I would like to ask you some questions about your sexual knowledge, attitudes, and practices.

The following ten (10) statements that I am about to read to you are to be answered "True" or "False."

After I read each statement, tell me if you think the statement is True or False.

33. It's not right to use birth control.

TRUE - 1 FALSE - 2 ___52/

34. It's O.K. to tell a girl that you love her so that you can have sex with her.

TRUE - 1 FALSE - 2 ___53/

35. If a guy gets a girl pregnant, its her fault, not his because she should have protected herself.

TRUE - 1 FALSE - 2 ___54/

36. If I got a girl pregnant, I would want her to have an abortion.

TRUE - 1 FALSE - 2 ___55/

37. Birth control is for girls only.

TRUE - 1 FALSE - 2 ___56/

38. Getting a girl pregnant proves that you are a man.

TRUE - 1 FALSE - 2 ___57/

39. Sex education is nothing but a waste of time.

TRUE - 1 FALSE - 2 ___58/

40. A guy should use birth control whenever possible.

TRUE - 1 FALSE - 2 ___59/

41. My friends and I talk about the sex that we have.

TRUE - 1 FALSE - 2 ___60/

42. If I got a girl pregnant, I would not want her to have an abortion because it's wrong.

TRUE - 1 FALSE - 2 ___61/

Those are all the questions I have that require a True or False answer. Now I'd like to ask you some general questions about your sexual behavior.

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43. When you first learned about sex, what was your main source of information? Would you say:

1 - Friends
2 - Books
3 - Mother
4 - Doctor (specialist)
5 - Pamphlets
6 - Teacher
7 - Father
8 - Films
9 - Other (please specify)_____ ___62/

44. Thinking back to the very first time you had sex with a girl, how old were you then? ___63-64/

45. How did you feel after your first sexual intercourse with a girl? Would you say:

1 - Satisfaction
2 - Happiness or Pride
3 - Guilt
4 - Dissatisfaction
5 - Confusion ___65/

46. When you have sexual intercourse, do you use contraceptives?
YES - 1 NO - 2 ___66/

46a. If yes, why?_____ ___67/

46b. If no, why not?_____ ___68/

(If 46b, skip to question 47)

47. What forms of contraceptives have you used?

List those given:

1._____

2._____

3._____

4._____

5._____ ___69/

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Now I have some questions concerning your knowledge of sex.

48. A douche (girl washing herself after sexual intercourse) is a good method to prevent pregnancies.

TRUE - 1 FALSE - 2 ___70/

49. A male's sperm lives less than one day inside a woman.

TRUE - 1 FALSE - 2 ___71/

50. Rubbers help prevent unwanted pregnancies.

TRUE - 1 FALSE - 2 ___72/

51. A girl can most easily get pregnant just before her period begins.

TRUE - 1 FALSE - 2 ___73/

52. Rubbers help prevent V.D.

TRUE - 1 FALSE - 2 ___74/

53. During sexual intercourse, if a male takes out his penis before coming, his girl may get pregnant anyway.

TRUE - 1 FALSE - 2 ___75/

54. From this list of birth control methods (HAND RESPONDENT RESPONSE CARD #1)- please tell me which three you feel are the most effective:

1 - Birth Control Pills
2 - Rhythm Method
3 - Withdrawal
4 - Diaphragm
5 - Coil (IUD)
6 - Foams ___76/
7 - Condoms (rubbers) ___77/
8 - Sterilization ___78/

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Now, I have a few general questions concerning you as an unwed father.

55. What was your age at the birth of your first child? ___79-80/

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56. Right before your first child was born, how ready did you feel to be a parent? Would you say:

1 - Very Ready
2 - Somewhat Ready
3 - Somewhat Unready
4 - Very Unready ____01/

57. Knowing what you know now and looking back, how ready would you say you really were at that time? Would you say:

1 - Very Ready
2 - Somewhat Ready
3 - Somewhat Unready
4 - Very Unready ____02/

58. As an unwed father, are you concerned about your child's future? Would you say:

YES - 1 NO - 2 ____03/

59. Do you see anything wrong in having a child out of wedlock? Would you say:

YES - 1 NO - 2 ____04/

60. Do you know if you were born out of wedlock?

1 - Out of wedlock
2 - Legitimate
3 - In doubt ____05/

61. Do you have any sisters who have had children before they were married, or who became pregnant by a fellow other than their husband? Would you say:

YES - 1 NO - 2 ____06/

62. Do you have any brothers who are unwed fathers? Would you say:

YES - 1 NO - 2 ____07/

Now, I have just a few more questions concerning you as an unwed father.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

63. How did you feel when the mother of your first child told you she was pregnant?

_____

_____

_____ ___DE/

64. Do you want to help support the baby now or when you are able to in the future?

1 - Now
2 - In the future ___09/

65. Did you want to get the mother of your first child pregnant?

YES - 1 NO - 2 ___10/

65a. If yes, why?

_____

_____

_____

_____ ___11-12/

65b. If no, why not?

_____

_____

_____

_____ ___13-14/

Now, I would like to ask you some questions concerning the relationship between you and the mother of your first child.

HAND RESPONSE CARD # 2 — These are the possible answers to the next few questions. After I read each statement, tell me the answer that best describes the relationship between you and she.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

CARD 2

66. How would you describe the relationship with the mother of your first child prior to her becoming pregnant? Would you say the relationship was one of:

1 - Love
2 - Friendship
3 - Casual
4 - Hostile

___15/

67. Do you now consider the relationship to be, would you say one of:

1 - Love
2 - Friendship
3 - Casual
4 - Hostile

___16/

68. How do you believe the mother of your first child regarded the relationship between you and she prior to her pregnancy? Would you say one of:

1 - Love
2 - Friendship
3 - Casual
4 - Hostile

___17/

69. Now, how do you believe the mother of your first child considers the relationship between you and she? Would you say one of:

1 - Love
2 - Friendship
3 - Casual
4 - Hostile

___18/

70. Do you see serious problems in the current relationship between you and the mother of your first child? Would you say:

YES - 1 NO - 2
(If no, skip to question 87)

___19/

70a. If yes, ask subject to briefly describe these problems.

Problem List:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Now, I have just a few more questions to ask you and then we will be finished.

71. Do you feel that getting a girl pregnant proves that you are capable of making a baby? Would you say:

YES - 1 NO - 2 ___21/

72. From your point of view, how would you rate the Bethune Center for Teenage Parents for providing services to unwed fathers? Would you say:

1 - Excellent
2 - Good
3 - Average
4 - Below Average
5 - Poor ___22/

73. What type of services would you like to see offered to unwed fathers in addition to the services you are now receiving at the Bethune Center for Teenage Parents?

_____

_____

_____

_____ ___23-24/

74. Here is the last question. Is there anything about you that I haven't asked that you think I should know? Anything about your family?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Thank you very much. You've been very helpful.

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INTERVIEWER, PAY RESPONDENT FOR INTERVIEW.

Interviewer complete the following after the interview:

How interested was the respondent in the interview?

1 - Very Interested
2 - Somewhat Interested
3 - Not Interested
4 - Interest varied during interview ___ 25/

During the interview, did the respondent:

Appear Friendly? YES - 1 NO - 2 ___ 26/
Seem Nervous? YES - 1 NO - 2 ___ 27/

Length of interview (minutes) ___ 28-2

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Summer 1979

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
MENTAL HEALTH RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER

UNMARRIED ADOLESCENT FATHER STUDY

Bethune Center for Teenage Parents

CONFIDENTIAL INTERVIEW

(NON-FATHERS)

CARD 1

I.D.#_____ 01-02/

Date_____ _____ 03-06/
MO DAY

- -

Introduction: Hello. I'm (your name). I am working with a group who is studying adolescent fathers. We are working with young fathers known to the Bethune Center for Teenage Parents. I would like to invite you to help us by participating in this study.

We'd like very much for you to help us by answering some questions about you and your family, about problems you face as a young father and the ways you handle them, and about your sexual knowledge, attitudes, and practices. You may at any time refuse to answer a question. It will take about half an hour or so to answer these questions.

All the information you give us will be kept confidential. Your name will not be used to report any of the results to persons you may come in contact with at the Bethune Center for Teenage Parents.

If you're willing to help us with this study, I'd like you to sign this agreement to answer questions after you have read it.

(SHOW CONSENT FORM)

First of all, I would like to ask you a few general questions about you and your family.

1. What is your date of birth? _____ _____ _____ 07-12/
MO DAY YEAR

2. How many brothers and sisters do you have? _____ 13-14/
NUMBER

3. When you were growing up, did you live with both your father and mother? YES - 1 NO - 2 ___15/

3a. If no, with whom do you live?:
1 - Mother
2 - Father
3 - Grandmother
4 - Grandfather
5 - Aunt
6 - Uncle
7 - Other
8 - Non applicable ___16/

4. When you were growing up, would you say that most of the time you were closer to your: 1 - Mother 2 - Father 3 - Neither ___17/

5. Which phrase below best characterizes most of your relations with your family when you were growing up? Would you say:

1 - Very Happy
2 - Happy
3 - Somewhat Satisfactory
4 - Somewhat Dissatisfactory
5 - Unhappy
6 - Very Unhappy ___18/

6. What type of school are you going to now?

1 - Junior High or Middle School
2 - Senior High School
3 - College
4 - Business or Technical School
5 - Other (What: _____)
6 - Not in school now ___19/

6a. How many years of school have you completed?
(Highest grade completed) 20-21/

6b. In general, how (do or did) you feel about going to school? Would you say, you

1 - Dislike it very much
2 - Dislike it somewhat
3 - Like it somewhat
4 - Like it very much
5 - Don't care one way or the other ___22/

7. Are you currently employed?
YES - 1 NO - 2 ___23/

8. On the average, how many days a week do you do things with your friends after school or work or in the evenings?

1 - None (Please go to 9)
2 - One
3 - Two
4 - Three
5 - Four
6 - Five
7 - Six
8 - Seven ___24/

Now, I have a few questions about religion.

9. What is your religious preference? Would you say:

1 - Baptist
2 - Methodist
3 - Catholic
4 - Pentecostal
5 - Jehovah Witness
6 - Episcopal
7 - Lutheran
8 - Seventh Day Adventist
9 - Islam
10 - Other (Please specity) _____ 25-26/
11 - None

10. Are you an active member of any church?
YES - 1 NO - 2 ___27/

11. Do you listen to religious services over radio or television?
Would you say: YES - 1 NO - 2 ___28/

12. Do you sometimes pray, either privately or with family?
Would you say: YES - 1 NO - 2 ___29/

13. Do you listen to religious music? Would you say:
YES - 1 NO - 2 ___30/

14. Do ideas you have learned from religion sometimes help you understand your own life? Would you say:
YES - 1 NO - 2 ___31/

Those are all the questions I have about religion. Now I would like to ask you some questions about how you feel and how things have been going with you.

15. How have you been feeling in general during the past month? Would you say:

1 - In excellent spirits
2 - In very good spirits
3 - In good spirits mostly
4 - I have been up and down in spirits a lot
5 - In low spirits mostly
6 - In very low spirits ___32/

16. How happy, satisfied, or pleased have you been with your personal life during the past month? Would you say:

1 - Extremely happy - could not have been more satisfied or pleased
2 - Very happy most of the time
3 - Generally satisfied - pleased
4 - Sometimes fairly happy
5 - Generally dissatisfied, unhappy
6 - Very dissatisfied or unhappy most or all the time ___33/

17. How did you feel when you were around people during the past month? Would you say:

1 - Full of life - very interested
2 - Enjoyed being with them
3 - Generally interested with a fair amount of enjoyment
4 - I did not enjoy being around people
5 - I felt apart, isolated, alone, even among friends
6 - I avoided people as much as possible ___34/

18. Compared to the past 12 months, what has your general state of well-being or distress been like during the past month? Would you say:

1 - A much higher state of well-being than usual
2 - A somewhat higher state of well-being than usual
3 - About the same state of well-being as usual
4 - About the same state of distress as usual
5 - A somewhat greater state of distress than usual
6. A much greater state of distress than usual. ___ 35/

19. How did you feel about yourself as a person during the past month? Would you say:

1 - I felt completely satisfied with myself
2 - I felt all right or was contented about the kind of person I am
3 - I had mixed feelings about myself
4 - I felt very disappointed in myself several times
5 - I disliked myself to the point that I wished I were different
6 - I felt disappointed with or hated myself; felt worthless or unworthy ___ 36/

20. My daily life was full of things that were interesting to me during the past month. Would you say:

1 - None of the time
2 - A little of the time
3 - Some of the time
4 - A good bit of the time
5 - Most of the time
6 - All of the time ___ 37/

21. I felt cheerful, lighthearted, during the past month. Would you say:

1 - None of the time
2 - A little of the time
3 - Some of the time
4 - A good bit of the time
5 - Most of the time
6 - All of the time ___ 38/

22. I felt loved and wanted during the past month. Would you say:

1 - None of the time
2 - A little of the time
3 - Some of the time
4 - A good bit of the time
5 - All of the time ___39/

23. Do you feel that what happens to you is your own doing? Would you say: YES - 1 NO - 2 ___40/

24. When you make plans, do you feel that you're almost certain that you can make them work? Would you say:
YES - 1 NO - 2 ___41/

25. Do you feel that you can do very little to change your life?
YES - 1 NO - 2 ___42/

26. Do you feel that it is mostly luck if one succeeds or gets ahead? YES - 1 NO - 2 ___43/

27. Do you get a lot of fun out of life?
YES - 1 NO - 2 ___44/

28. When you were growing up have you ever felt that you would like to move away from home?
YES - 1 NO - 2 ___45/

29. In your opinion, and from what you have seen yourself, what are some of the problems you have faced as an adolescent male?

Problem list (probe for at least several problems):

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____ ___46-47/

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30. If you had a personal problem, who or where would you go to for advice or help? (If a person, have respondent specify his relationship to that person.)_____

_____

(If agency, probe respondent for type of agency.)_____

_____ ___48/

31. Who would you go to first with a problem? Would you say:

1 - Family
2 - Friends or
3 - Outsiders (agencies) ___49/

32. When you ask someone for help with a personal problem, what types of problems do you discuss with them?

Problem list:

1._____

2._____

3._____

4._____

5._____ ___50-51/

Now I would like to ask you some questions about your sexual knowldege, attitudes, and practices.

The following ten (10) statements that I am about to read to you are to be answered "True" or "False."

After I read each statement, tell me if you think the statement is True or False.

33. It's not right to use birth control.

TRUE - 1 FALSE - 2 ___52/

34. It's O.K. to tell a girl that you love her so that you can have sex with her.

TRUE - 1 FALSE - 2 ___53/

35. If a guy gets a girl pregnant, its her fault, not his because she should have protected herself.

TRUE - 1 FALSE - 2 ___54/

36. If I got a girl pregnant, I would want her to have an abortion.

TRUE - 1 FALSE - 2 ___55/

37. Birth control is for girls only.

TRUE - 1 FALSE - 2 ___56/

38. Getting a girl pregnant proves that you are a man.

TRUE - 1 FALSE - 2 ___57/

39. Sex education is nothing but a waste of time.

TRUE - 1 FALSE - 2 ___58/

40. A guy should use birth control whenever possible.

TRUE - 1 FALSE - 2 ___59/

41. My friends and I talk about the sex that we have.

TRUE - 1 FALSE - 2 ___60/

42. If I got a girl pregnant, I would not want her to have an abortion because it's wrong.

TRUE - 1 FALSE - 2 ___61/

Those are all the questions I have that require a True or False answer. Now I'd like to ask you some general questions about your sexual behavior.

43. When you first learned about sex, what was your main source of information? Would you say:

1 - Friends
2 - Books
3 - Mother
4 - Doctor (specialist)
5 - Pamphlets
6 - Teacher
7 - Father
8 - Films
9 - Other (please specify)_____ ____62/

44. Thinking back to the very first time you had sex with a girl, how old were you then? ____63-64/

45. How did you feel after your first sexual intercourse with a girl? Would you say:

1 - Satisfaction
2 - Happiness or Pride
3 - Guilt
4 - Dissatisfaction
5 - Confusion ____ 65/

46. When you have sexual intercourse, do you use contraceptives?
YES - 1 NO - 2 ____ 66/

46a. If yes, why?_____ ____ 67/

46b. If no, why not?_____ ____ 68/

(If 45b, skip to question 47)

47. What forms of contraceptives have you used?

List those given:

1._____

2._____

3._____

4._____

5._____ ____69/

Now I have some questions concerning your knowledge of sex.

48. A douche (girl washing herself after sexual intercourse) is good method to prevent pregnancies.

TRUE - 1 FALSE - 2 ___70/

49. A male's sperm lives less than one day inside a woman.

TRUE - 1 FALSE - 2 ___71/

50. Rubbers help prevent unwanted pregnancies.

TRUE - 1 FALSE - 2 ___72/

51. A girl can most easily get pregnant just before her period begins.

TRUE - 1 FALSE - 2 ___73/

52. Rubbers help prevent V.D.

TRUE - 1 FALSE - 2 ___74/

53. During sexual intercourse, if a male takes out his penis before coming, his girl may get pregnant anyway.

TRUE - 1 FALSE - 2 ___75/

54. From this list of birth control methods (HAND RESPONDENT RESPONSE CARD #1)- please tell me which three you feel are the most effective:

1 - Birth Control Pills
2 - Rhythm Method
3 - Withdrawal
4 - Diaphragm
5 - Coil (IUD)
6 - Foams ___76/
7 - Condoms (rubbers) ___77/
8 - Sterilization ___78/

55. Do you see anything wrong in having a child out of wedlock? Would you say: ___79/

YES - 1 NO - 2

CARD 1

56. Do you know if you were born out of wedlock?

1 - Out of wedlock
2 - Legitimate
3 - In doubt

____80/

57. Do you have any sisters who have had children before they were married, or who became pregnant by a fellow other than their husband? Would you say: CARD 2

YES - 1 NO - 2

____01/

58. Do you have any brothers who are unwed fathers? Would you say:

YES - 1 NO - 2

____02/

59. How do you think you would feel if a girl you had sex with told you she was pregnant?

_____

_____

_____

_____ ____03/

60. If you had gotten a girl pregnant, do you think you would want to help support the baby? Would you say:

YES - 1 NO - 2

____04/

61. Do you think you would want to get a girl pregnant? Would you say:

YES - 1 NO - 2

____05/

61a. If yes, why?

_____

_____

_____

_____ ____06-07/

61b. If no, why not?

_____

_____

_____

_____ ____08-09/

62. Do you feel that getting a girl pregnant proves that you are capable of making a baby? Would you say:

YES - 1 NO - 2 ____10/

63. Here is the last question. Is there anything about you that I haven't asked that you think I should know? Anything about your family?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Thank you very much. You've been very helpful.

INTERVIEWER, PAY RESPONDENT FOR INTERVIEW.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

CARD 2

Interviewer complete the following after the interview:

How interested was the respondent in the interview?

1 - Very Interested
2 - Somewhat Interested
3 - Not Interested
4 - Interest varied during interview ____11/

During the interview, did the respondent:

Appear Friendly?	YES - 1	NO - 2	____12/
Seem Nervous?	YES - 1	NO - 2	____13/

Length of interview (minutes) ____14-15/

APPENDIX B

PUBLICATIONS AND PRESENTATIONS BASED UPON THIS RESEARCH

PUBLICATIONS

"Unwed Adolescent Fathers: Problems They Face and Their Sources of Support," Adolescence, 15 (Winter, 1980), p. 861.

"Sexual Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices of Black Unwed Adolescent Fathers," C.J.R. Reporter (Summer, 1980), p. 27.

"Unwed Adolescent Fathers: Are They at Risk of Becoming Abusive and Neglectful Parents?," Legal Response: Child Advocacy and Protection, 1 (December, 1980), p. 3.

"Black Unwed Adolescent Fathers," Urban Research Review, 7 (1980), p. 7.

"Unmarried Adolescent Fathers: Problems and Support Systems," Proceedings: Integrating Tertiary Care Into Community Services. Sponsored by: University of Pittsburgh Graduate School of Public Health, Department of Health Services Administration, Public Health Social Work Program, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 15261 (1980), pp. 124-132.

"Black Unwed Adolescent Fathers: A Comparative Study of Their Problems and Help-Seeking Behavior," Journal of the National Medical Association, 73 (September, 1981), p. 863.

"Help-Seeking Behavior Among Select Populations of Black Unmarried Adolescent Fathers: Implications for Human Service Agencies, The American Journal of Public Health, 71 (July, 1981), p. 733.

"Black Unwed Adolescent Fathers," In Black Men, ed. by Lawrence E. Gary (Beverly Hills, California: Sage Publications, Inc.), 1981.

"Unmarried Black Adolescent Fathers' Attitudes Toward Abortion, Contraception, and Sexuality: A Preliminary Report," Journal of Adolescent Health Care, 2 (1982), pp. 199-203.

"A Limited Population of Unmarried Adolescent Fathers: A Preliminary Report of Their Views on Fatherhood and the Relationship With the Mothers of Their Children," Adolescence, In Press.

"Some Suggestions For Reaching Unmarried Black Adolescent Fathers," Child Welfare, In Press.

"Unmarried Adolescent Fathers: Problems They Face and The Ways They Cope with Them - The Tulsa, Oklahoma Sample," Mental Health Research and Development Center, Howard University, Washington, D.C., November, 1979.

"Unwed Adolescent Fathers: Problems They Encounter and The Ways They Deal With Them - The Columbus, Ohio Sample," Mental Health Research and Development Center, Howard University, Washington, D.C., December, 1979.

"An Analysis of Two Select Populations of Black Unmarried Adolescent Fathers," Mental Health Research and Development Center, Howard University, Washington, D.C., April, 1981.

PRESENTATIONS

"Teenage Fathers: Who Are They?" A paper presented at a two day seminar titled: Partners in Responsible Parenting. Tulsa, Oklahoma, 1979.

"Unwed Adolescent Fathers: Problems They Face and Their Sources of Social Support." A paper presented at the 37th annual meeting of the American Association for Marriage and Family Therapy, Washington, D.C., 1979.

"Unmarried Adolescent Fathers: Problems They Face and Their Potential for Becoming Abusive and Neglectful Parents." A paper presented at the fourth national conference on the Black Male In America: Survival for the Future, Washington, D.C., 1979.

"Help-Seeking Behavior Among A Select Sample of Black Unmarried Adolescent Fathers." A paper presented at the 78th annual conference of the Virginia Council of Social Welfare, Richmond, Virginia, 1980.

"Unwed Adolescent Fathers: Problems and Support Systems." A paper presented at the University of Pittsburgh proceedings titled Integrating Tertiary Care Into Community Health Services. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 1980.

"Sexual Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practice of Unwed Adolescent Fathers." A paper presented at the fifth international conference on Venereal Disease, Family Planning, and Human Sexuality, Honolulu, Hawaii, 1980.

"A Comparative Analysis of Help-Seeking Behavior Among Select Populations of Urban Black Unmarried Adolescent Fathers." A paper presented at the 108th annual meeting of the American Public Health Association, Detroit, Michigan, 1980.

"Prevention of Teenage Pregnancy: Male Involvement As A Prevention Strategy." A paper presented at a workshop titled Special Problems of Child Health in the Ghetto with Focus on the Adolescent and sponsored by Howard University College of Medicine, Department of Pediatrics and Child Health, Washington, D.C., 1980.

"Young Fathers - New Stuff." A workshop presented at the Second Western School Age Parenthood Conference, Portland, Oregon, 1981.

"What About the Young Fathers?" A keynote address given at the conference on Young Fathers at the Hall-Mercer Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1981.

"How to Reach the Fathers." A workshop presented at the Camden Adolescent Pregnancy Program Conference. Sponsored by Rutgers University Regional Health Programs, Camden, New Jersey, 1981.

"Teen Fathers: What Are Their Needs?" A seminar presented to Persons Concerned About Adolescent Pregnancy at the Greater Harrisburg Area YWCA, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, 1981.

"The Young Fathers Prescriptions"--A review of research findings on young fathers and intervention options for meeting their needs. A workshop presented at the Seventh Annual TACSAP State Conference--"School Age Parenthood: Rx for the 80's," El Paso, Texas, 1981.

"Unwed Black Adolescent Fathers." A paper presented at Howard University's Department of Education and Recreation Health Education Seminar titled Parenting, Washington, D.C., 1982.

"Helping Teenage Fathers To Cope." A seminar presented at the Black Male Conference, sponsored by the Institute of Afro-American Affairs of New York University, New York, New York, 1982.

"Black Unwed Adolescent Fathers: Problems and Help-Seeking Behaviors." A paper presented at a Symposium onThe Minority Adolescent Parent and Significant Others: Life Stresses, sponsored by Temple University, School of Social Administration and the John F. Kennedy Community Mental Health-Mental Retardation Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1982.

"Some Suggestions for Reaching Unmarried Black Adolescent Fathers." A paper presented at the Child Welfare League of America's Eastern Regional Training Conference, Baltimore, Maryland, 1982.